

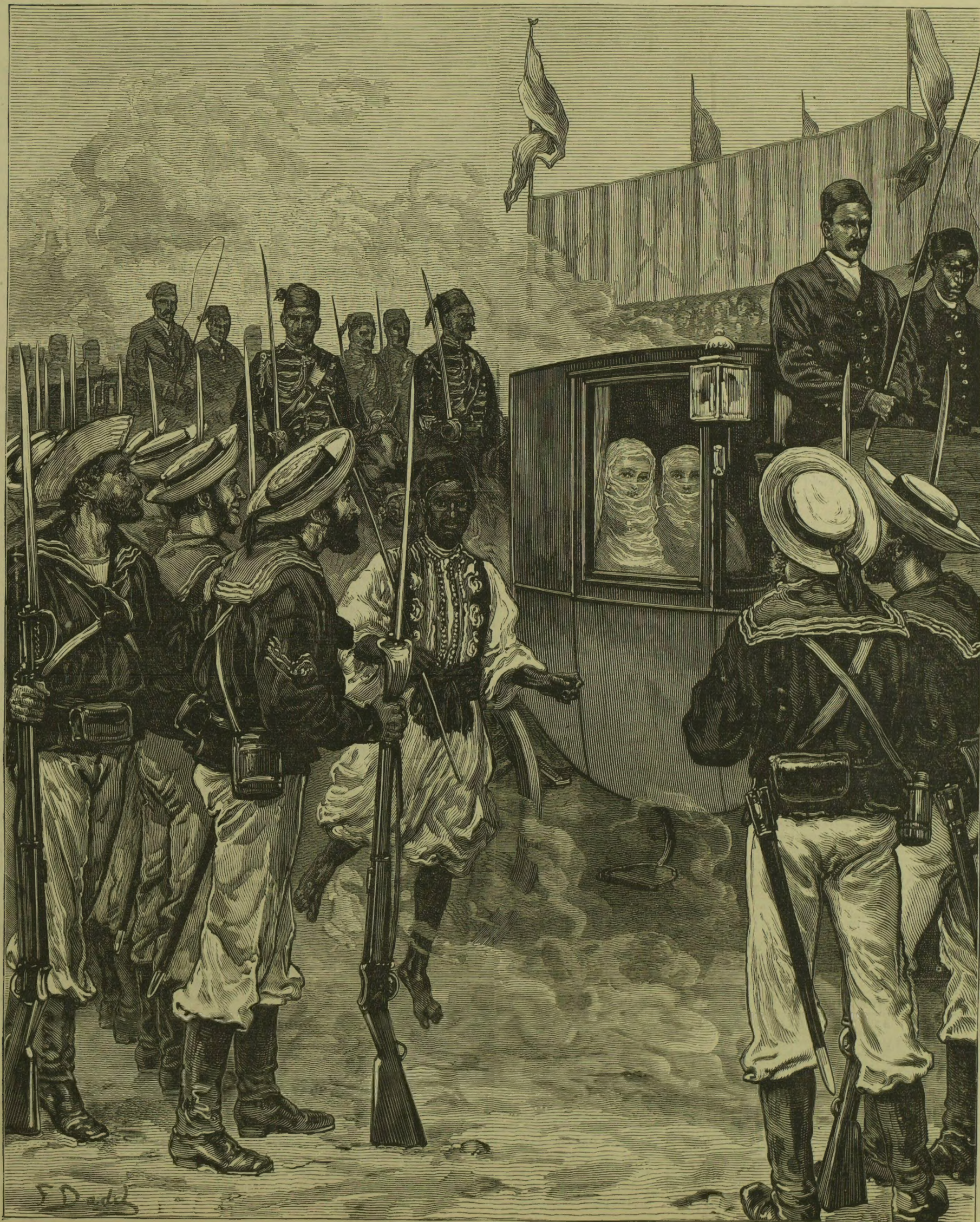
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2268.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE GRAND REVIEW OF BRITISH TROOPS AT CAIRO: LADIES OF THE HAREM GOING TO THE REVIEW.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at The Rookery, Great Stanmore, the wife of Captain Grove White, of the 57th Regiment, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 2, Carlton House-terrace, S.W., Mrs. Cecil Foljambe, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Blackheath, the wife of Thomas Simson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Auchendennan, Dumbartonshire, George Martin, of Auchendennan, in his 78th year.

On the 13th inst., at Rheda, Cumberland, Thomas Dixon, Esq., Justice of the Peace for that county, aged 74 years.

On the 9th inst., at his seat, Dalham Hall, Suffolk, Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., in the 75th year of his age.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 28.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22.	
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; 11. Thess. ii. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii., or Dan. i.; Luke xvi. Westminster Abbey, 10 and 3. St. James's, noon, Rev. W. R. Jolley.
MONDAY, OCT. 23.	
Evangelical Alliance, annual conference, Leicester (three days). Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Races: Newmarket Houghton Meeting.
TUESDAY, OCT. 24.	
Meeting of Parliament. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Burgon on Divinity (four days). Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Electrical and Gas Exhibition, Crystal Palace, opens.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.	
Newcastle Poultry and Bird Show. Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	Charge of the "Six Hundred" at Balacava, 1854.
THURSDAY, OCT. 26.	
Full moon, 2.34 p.m.	Toxophilite Society.
FRIDAY, OCT. 27.	
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy.	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Browning Society, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, OCT. 28.	
Saints Simon and Jude.	Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 42" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Miles.	In.
Oct. 21	30.070	52.1	48.5	88	0-10	62.5	43.8	SE. S.	50	0.005*
22	30.102	54.1	50.1	87	6	63.7	46.7	S.	64	0.000
23	29.964	55.2	52.8	93	9	61.2	47.5	S. ESE. SE.	93	0.075
24	29.533	57.0	56.0	97	10	60.3	52.4	SE. S.	169	0.240
25	29.512	51.0	45.7	84	9	58.1	47.8	W. NW.	61	0.030
26	29.771	53.2	49.8	90	7	60.3	45.6	NW. W.	61	0.005
27	29.951	52.0	43.7	75	10	57.5	49.7	NW.	201	0.005

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.083	29.129	30.041	29.654	29.487	29.739	29.935
Temperature of Air	51.9	58.4	53.9	58.4	52.5	51.8	55.8
Temperature of Evaporation	50.8	56.3	52.9	57.6	50.3	50.2	51.6
Direction of Wind	ESE.	S.	S.	SE.	W.	NNW.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 15	9 38	10 35	11 10	11 40	12 10	12 27

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts. A special Train for Horses, Carriages, and Servants, from Victoria to Brighton, at 10.45 a.m. every Week-day.

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THEATRE MONTE CARLO,

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

(French)
LES NOCES DE FIGARO.

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

FAUST.

VIOLETTA.

MIGNON.

GALATHEE.

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.

LE DOMINO NOIR.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT.

Madame HELLBRONN.

Madame HAMAN.

Madame ENGALLY.

Madame FRAUDIN.

Madame MANSOUÏ.

Madame STUARDA.

Monsieur MAURILL.

Monsieur TALAZAC.

Monsieur JUBERT.

Monsieur MLANCON.

LYCEUM.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, EVERY

EVENING, at 7.45.—Benedict, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, Nov. 4, Nov. 11, Nov. 18, and Dec. 2, at Two o'clock. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, from Ten to Five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

On Tuesday next the Parliamentary Session will be "resumed"—that is, we believe, the correct word—without the formality of a Queen's Speech, and to the great chagrin of members, and their name is legion, who regard October as sacred to country sports and rural hospitality. The early termination of the war in Egypt, and the necessity of passing a vote of thanks to our gallant forces, will require Peers as well as Commonsers to put in an appearance at the Palace of Westminster. Present indications are, we fear, deceptive. Sir Stafford Northcote's mild criticism of the policy of the Government at Inverness, which drew from one of his ablest supporters, Mr. Edward Clarke, the sarcastic remark that the leadership of the Conservatives seemed to be in commission, is hardly a true index of coming events. Not to lay particular stress upon the bitter and unreasonable hatred shown by a certain clique towards Mr. Gladstone personally, the House of Commons has, alas! got used to inveterate obstruction. Such a habit is not soon eradicated. Obstruction is the easiest way to discredit a Government; the cheapest and safest weapon in the hands of an Irish faction; the passport to notoriety, if not to office. On the first night of the extra Session there will no doubt be indications of the coming storm in the number and character of the questions with which Ministers will be pelted. Several nights—more, we may be sure, than are necessary—will be given to the Egyptian problem; many more to the discussion of the preliminary question whether the Rules of Procedure shall be the sole business of the extra Session. But who is sanguine enough to believe that these Rules will be passed before the Christmas season is in view, even if—as is probable—the stress of circumstances should oblige the Government to accept the principle of a two-thirds majority for closing debates? Nevertheless, even six weeks expended in improving Procedure will not be wasted, if in the end the House of Commons should become master of itself. It is, at the present moment, the question of questions, having now, as Mr. Gladstone says in his circular to the Liberal members, "assumed a paramount importance in its bearings on the public interest, and on the efficiency of Parliament." Conservatives, who hope ere long to occupy the Ministerial Benches, are as interested as the Liberals now in power in improving the machinery of the House of Commons. We cannot, therefore, regret to see the Prime Minister repeating his pledge to bring about an indispensable reform which will restore the ascendancy of the majority, curb the license of extreme factions, and restrain the torrent of aimless talk.

One or two Cabinet Ministers and several subordinate members of the Government have been recently discussing the question of Egyptian reorganisation. Of course, responsible advisers of the Crown, like Lord Northbrook and Mr. Dodson, speak with due reserve at the present stage on so delicate a subject. To the opinions of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who, as a former Viceroy of India, had much experience in the rule of large Mohammedan populations, much weight is to be attached. His

Lordship, however, spoke only in general terms of difficulties which have yet to be overcome. The Government, he said, had no thought of annexing Egypt, but desired to secure the freedom of the Suez Canal, and so effectually to complete their work in the valley of the Nile that it would not have to be done over again. They aim to prevent foreign intervention, and to establish in the country a "decent" Government. The peasantry have serious grievances, and Lord Northbrook hinted that Egypt swarms too much with Europeans. His reticence as to the Joint Control was more decided than that of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Courtney, both of whom have denounced the financial "Rings," and protested against Egypt being any longer the hunting-ground of adventurous capitalists. In a few days we shall probably know more of the plans of the Government, and of their scheme for superseding the Dual Control by some arrangement that will evade its evils without greatly alienating France, or rather the French bondholders, whose clamour is just now so great. If M. Clémenceau rightly interprets the feeling of his countrymen, it is in harmony with public opinion in England, and may be thus briefly summed up—no more ensnaring partnerships in Egypt.

It is satisfactory to find that the grave charges brought against the authorities on board the transports returning from Egypt, especially the Malabar, of gross neglect and harsh treatment of the invalid soldiers and sailors, turn out to have been greatly exaggerated, the hearsay evidence having, on investigation, proved to be on many points little worthy of credence. The still graver scandal raised in the columns of the *Cologne Gazette* has, it is gratifying to record, been promptly disposed of. Four correspondents of that paper and other Continental journals brought charges at secondhand against our soldiers of the slaughter of wounded Egyptians after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It happened that Sir H. Havelock-Allan was present in that engagement as a volunteer. That gallant officer, as the result of his own experience, gives "the most flat and absolute contradiction" to these stories. So far from being guilty of cruelty, our troops showed a "humanity, almost soft-heartedness," in turning aside from the pursuit of the enemy to succour the wounded, who, in many cases, fired at those who had helped them when their backs were turned. While Sir Henry satisfactorily explains the plunder of his own luggage, he cannot deny the fact that the discipline of our Army "has suffered somewhat from the influences lately brought to bear upon it." "No man of experience," he says, "will deny the fact;" an explanation of which he reserves for what he considers "the right time and the suitable place."

The Channel Tunnel scheme, on which Sir Edward Watkin has expended so much thought, time, and energy, has been crushed by a Bluebook. The general conclusions of the military witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee appointed to examine the project are almost entirely adverse. This great engineering work could not, it is contended, be effectually closed in time of war, and might be destroyed in a few minutes. The most costly precautions, in the way of fortifications, could not prevent the risk of a surprise or ensure the adequacy of any protective machinery at the critical moment. England would not only be liable to periodical panics, but being, as it were, annexed to the Continent, would have to provide military defences on a Continental scale. Perhaps the declaration of the Duke of Cambridge that the creation of the Tunnel would "threaten our very national existence" may be exaggerated. But our somewhat strained relations with France at the present moment will tend to strengthen the conclusions of the military experts. The Channel Tunnel must wait for more auspicious times. Before it is revived, some plan may, perhaps, be devised by engineering ingenuity that will make the passage across the "silver streak," by some such device as a gigantic ferry raft, more comfortable, and as free from unpleasant sensations as the trip from Portsmouth to Ryde.

Not the least noteworthy feature of the ecclesiastical assemblies that have been in session during the present month was the cordial reception given by the Churchmen of Bristol to the Congregational Union at its recent session in that city. A large deputation, representing nearly sixty of the Episcopal clergy, headed by Dean Elliot, was received at Colston Hall to present an address of welcome to their "fellow-workers" in the cause of religion; to testify to the piety, zeal, learning and eloquence of ministers of the Independent denomination; and to express cordial sympathy with their evangelistic operations at home and abroad. It is natural that this event, quite unique in the relations between Church and Dissent, should have excited much cordiality and enthusiasm on both sides. Between those who signed the address and its grateful recipients there is probably less religious divergence than between the two great sections of the Established Church. But, however that may be, such spectacles as that witnessed last week at Colston Hall will very favourably impress the outside world. Rivalry and jealousies are the bane of the Christian Church, which, by closer co-operation amongst its several branches, ought to be able to dispense with the services of such rough and irregular, if not irreverent, agencies as the Salvation Army.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The Politics of Literature and Intellect." Humph! The Earl of Carnarvon having recently made a statement to the effect that "three fourths of the literary power of the country and four fifths of the intellectual ability are on the Conservative side," a rash correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "a Literary Man," and hailing from the Athenæum Club, denies the accuracy of Lord Carnarvon's contention and submits a list of men of literary power or intellectual ability who (allowing for occasional dislike of particular measures or Ministers) are, at all events, *not* on the Conservative side. Here is the list:—

Froude, Kinglake, Lecky, Freeman, Herbert Spencer, Trollope, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Oliphant, Leslie Stephen, Trevelyan, Hayward, Jowett, Reeve, Hughes, Rawlinson, Layard, Fergusson, Spottiswoode (P.R.S.), Lubbock, Owen, Tyndall, Huxley, Grove, Henry Smith, Goldwin Smith, Gavan Duffy, Grant Duff, Cartwright, Bain, Tulloch, Torrens, F. Harrison, Harcourt, Brodrick, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke), Lord Dufferin, Lord Houghton, the Duke of Argyll, Gladstone.

I have known in my time a few clever men of letters who were Liberals; and Dickens, Thackeray, G. H. Lewes, Thornton Hunt, Douglas Jerrold, Charles Knight, and Thomas Noon Talfourd imparted, perhaps, no very great discredit to a Party which, in the preceding age, had numbered among its members Byron, Moore, Shelley, Campbell, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, and Sydney Smith. But, as regards the existing epoch, I am afraid—sadly afraid—that the weight of evidence is on the side of the Earl of Carnarvon. The literary giants of the day, and those possessing the greatest amount of intellectual ability, are unquestionably all stanch Tories. Here is my little list:—

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Winchester, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Mr. T. S. Bowles, the Earl of Desart, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Warton, Dr. W. H. Russell, Lord John Manners, the Editors and the Staffs of the *Quarterly Review*, the *Morning Post*, the *Standard*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Whitehall Review*, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, Mr. Traill, Mr. Alfred Austin, and the Great MacDermott.

The *Times* "Literary Man" adds that he is prepared to make large additions to his list of Liberals. So am I to my list of Tories. Let us, irrespective of our party sympathies, be candid. The Truth is great, and shall prevail.

The burning down of Ingestre Hall, a splendid example of Elizabethan architecture, and one of the sumptuous seats of the Earl of Shrewsbury, has led to the publication of certain very sensible suggestions that the owners of "The Stately Homes" of England should have their mansions exhaustively surveyed and reported upon with a view to the protection of those houses from fire. The destruction of a "Stately Home" is not only a domestic calamity, but may be a national calamity. Read in this regard that which Herr Adolf Michaelis writes in his introduction to his great work "Ancient Marbles in Great Britain," an English translation of which, most carefully and appreciatively executed by Mr. C. A. M. Fennell, M.A., has just been published, in noble completeness, by the Cambridge University Press. Hear Herr Michaelis:—

No other country in Europe can at this day boast of such a wealth of Private Collections of antique works of art as England, which, in this particular, recalls the Rome of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. Great is the number of town houses, and palaces, still greater the number of country seats in which the noble and the rich treasure up, by the side of incomparable masterpieces of modern painting, considerable collections of antique art, especially of sculpture. So numerous are they that few have any notion of this abundance of treasures, and perhaps no one individual enjoys a comprehensive knowledge of them.

The writer's glowing description of the gems of antiquity treasured up in town houses and palaces, and especially in those "country seats" which I have italicised, should act as a salutary reminder to their owners to call in the fire-expert to ascertain to what extent there is mouldering woodwork in ceilings and wainscots, and "beams in the chimney." Captain Eyre Shaw to the rescue!

As for the book which I have quoted, and through the eight hundred and odd pages of which I am steadily wading, it is the most astonishing storehouse of the technology of plastics that I have lately seen. Dr. Friedrich Krenzer's "Symbolik und Mythologie der Alten Völker besonder der Griechen" is "stiff" reading; Dr. J. H. Krause's "Gymnastik und Agonistik der Hellenen" is somewhat of a strong strain on your "intellectual ability"; but Herr Michaelis combines with a burden of æsthetic lore which would crush most men the patient industry of a Camden, a Leland, a Dugdale, and a Stow.

Dr. Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigné was born, according to "Cassell's Biographical Dictionary," at Geneva, in the year 1794. He died, according to the Necrology of "Men of the Time," Oct. 21, 1872. This instant Saturday is consequently the anniversary of the Doctor's death. His "History of the Reformation in the XVIth Century" was first published in French at Paris in 1835. Now, in this last circumstance may be found perhaps an explanation of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné's erroneous orthography of "Wittenberg" as "Wittemberg." I read in a biography of Luther in "Le Dictionnaire Universel" "Pour toute réponse à la Bulle de Leon X. il la fit brûler publiquement à Wittemberg." The English translator of D'Aubigné's "mythical" work has evidently followed his author's orthography of the name of the German town in question.

Not satisfied with the "Dictionnaire Universel," I went to Bayle's "Dictionnaire Historique et Critique," and there I find the town mentioned as "Vittemberg." Finally, I consulted the French Encyclopædia of D'Alembert and Diderot; and, under the article "Luther," I find an allusion to "Vittemberg." On the other hand, "J. P." (Castelnau) sends me some cuttings from a German Railway guide, in which the town is unmistakably marked *Wittenberg*.

The case, then, stands thus, that Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, writing in French, followed the orthography of Bayle, D'Alembert, and Diderot; while the English translator of

"L'Histoire de la Réformation" followed D'Aubigné, and I followed the translator.

A common-sense light is thrown on this extremely trifling question (which some of my correspondents seem to think to be at the very least equal in importance to the question of the authorship of Junius, or the sanity or otherwise of Torquato Tasso) by the "terrible person" (and very talented writer), "K. P." himself, who remarks—

It is scarce worth the while to be pedantic about such a matter. I do not quarrel with *Wittenberg*. The name is variously spelt in the original editions of Luther's works as *Wittenberg*, *Witteberg*, and *Witemberg*; but we never come across a *Witten* or *Witem-burg*. To one who is interested in old folk history it is a matter of some import to know whether the name of a town originated by the folk clustering round the "burg" of some noble, or built a home for itself on the top of some easily defended "berg."

I agree with every word the gentleman says; still, between the "burgs" and the "bergs" the way to (English) madness lies. The English Gazetteers speak of the Kingdom of "Wurtemberg;" so do the Germans; but Herr J. E. Wessely, in the "Pocket Dictionary of the English and German Languages" (Leipzig, Bernhardt Tauchnitz), gives the English of "Würtemberg" as "Wirtembergh." And the same authority "Englisches" the German "Erfurt" as "Erford," and "Gotthard" as "Godard." I scarcely think that we speak of the "St. Godard" Tunnel.

"Oh, little dog Diamond! little dog Diamond! what have you done?" Sir Isaac Newton is said to have said when his faithful but careless "bow-wow" overturned a lighted taper which set fire to and destroyed the priceless manuscripts of the illustrious philosopher. In a similar spirit of mild remonstrance the admirers of the most powerful and the most pungently (yet gently) satirical of English draughtsmen may say, "Oh, Mr. John Tenniel! Mr. John Tenniel! what have you done?" "J. S. M." sends me from Seville a local paper, called *La Andalucía*, and therein I read the following alarming paragraph:—

"Todas las sociedades y centros de recreo de Málaga, que estaban suscritos al *Punch*, periódico satírico inglés, se han dado de baja en las listas de suscripción, justamente ofendidos por una caricatura del periódico londinense en que se representaba la España bajo la figura de un asno con un enorme bozal."

Creemos que en Sevilla encontrará dicha resolución tantos ejemplos como suscripciones tenga en esta ciudad el referido periódico londinense.

"All on account"—not "of Eliza," but of Mr. Tenniel having, in his vigorous cartoon in *Punch* of "The Lion's just Share," delineated Spain in the guise of a donkey. The Dons are dangerous people to quiz. You may remember that some years since I got into fearful trouble for hinting that the natives of Gibraltar were sometimes known as "Escorpiones de roca." Why, it was Captain Marryat who spoke of "los hijos de Gibraltar" as "rock scorpions" nearly fifty years ago! The furious *hidalgos* of Malaga have banished *Punch*, and the *caballeros* of Seville threaten to follow suit: all because Mr. Tenniel depicted an asinine embodiment of Spain. But did he not also represent Russia as a bear, Turkey as a fox, and France as a shaven poodle? To have been duly complimentary to the susceptible Peninsulars the artist should have typified Spain as the Lion of Castille; but then there would have been two lions in the cartoon, and it would have been spoiled.

I like Spain and the Spaniards very much indeed; and I should counsel *Punch* to make his peace with the Dons at once. The Gloomy Chieftain, with his usual adroitness, should be easily able to set matters straight. Let him remind the offended descendants of the Ruy Cid Campeador that of all donkeys the Spanish is the largest and the handsomest; and that it was on a donkey that the wise and witty Sancho Pança rode. As for the great white Spanish jackass, he is, in degree, as precious as a barb of purest blood. Negotiations almost diplomatic in their complexity have to be gone through before such a King-Donkey can be obtained. I remember being told a story of an English Milord who thought that he had completed the purchase of such a jackass, when he was told by the proprietor of the arrogant animal that yet another formality had to be gone through before Don Moko could be shipped for England. The Milord had not yet made provision for the board and lodging, with six month's salary in advance, of the jackass's *compadre*, whose special function it was to *play the guitar to him when he was sad*.

A paragraph is going the round of the papers to the effect that the following recipe for baked ices has been acclimatised at Paris by the *chef* of the Chinese Ambassadors:—"Make your ice very firm; roll out some light paste thin, and cut it into small squares; place a spoonful of ice in the centre of each piece of paste, and fold it up carefully so that no air may get in, and bake. The paste will be cooked before the ice can melt."

But I remember that at Delmonico's restaurant, Union-square, New York, they served us, on New-Year's Day, 1880, with a baked ice, appropriately styled an "Alaska." The core of this "torridofrigid" preparation was a very firm vanilla ice. Round it was a *soufflé* or a whipped cream, I forget which. Then the preparation was lightly baked, or else browned with a salamander. It was strangely good. The *soufflé* was quite hot and the ice was quite cold; and we were not, immediately afterwards, taken to the Bellevue Hospital to be treated for indigestion.

There is a song, wedded to a very beautiful melody, beginning "When I left thy shores, O Naxos," with which many of my readers may be familiar, and the words of which are attributed to Byron. I have been familiar with the words and the melody ever since I was a child. But a correspondent, "H. P. H.," tells me that, for many years, he has in vain endeavoured to find the verses in any edition of Byron's works. Do any of my musically and poetically inclined correspondents know aught about "When I left thy shores, O Naxos"?

As all the world and his wife are talking about "Much Ado about Nothing" at the Lyceum, just now, I may be par-

doned for making mention, out of the "Playhouses" column, of a passage in one of Benedick's speeches. In Act i. Scene 1, the saturnine gentleman from Padua remarks, "Like the old tale, my Lord: it is not so, nor 'twas not so; but, indeed, God forbid it should be so." Did you feel your flesh creep and your blood run just a little cold when you heard "the old tale" alluded to? Did your nurse, when you were a child, never tell you the astonishing story of Bloodthirsty Mr. Fox, the Lady Margaret and her two brothers, and the Lady of the Severed Hand?

I wonder if this appalling legend survives in English nurseries at the present day. Perhaps it has been supplanted by Blue Beard (the plot of which closely resembles that of the story of Mr. Fox), or perhaps (which is the likelier) modern English parents do not allow their nurses to tell blood-curdling stories to the little ones, at all. But in my childhood we had a rare narrator of "boogy" stories. She knew "Mr. Fox"; she knew the story of "Jerry Abershaw, Jerry Abershaw, how are you?" and in particular she had a marrow-freezing version of the legend of "Hugh of Lincoln," beginning

It rains, it rains, in Merry Scotland,
It rains both great and small;
And all the children in merry Scotland
Must needs play at ball.
They toss the ball so high; and they toss the ball so low:
They toss it into the Jew's garden,
Where the Jews ate all of a row.

How often, on my slate, have I drawn the Jews sitting "all of a row" in prodigious turbans and with formidable hook noses, and a row of trees behind them resembling may-poles, surmounted by gigantic cauliflowers! One of the "Jews' daughters" dressed all in green," issues from the garden and says, "Come in, come in, my pretty lad, and you shall have your ball again." And then comes the terrific catastrophe:—

They set me in a chair of state and gave me sugar sweet;
They laid me on a dresser board and stuck me like a sheep.
Oh! lay a Bible at my head, and a prayer-book at my feet,
In the well that they did throw me in,
Full five-and-fifty feet deep.

"Be Bold, be Bold—but not too Bold, lest that your Heart's Blood should run Cold." All students of Spenser know that the mysterious inscription over the portal of Mr. Fox's hall is nearly identical with that beheld by Britomart in the House of Busyrane:—

And as she look'd about she did behold
How over that same door was likewise writ,
Be Bold, be Bold, and everywhere be Bold,
That much she mused, but could not answer it.

The warlike maid is likewise warned not to be "too bold." Query? Is the story of Mr. Fox in its origin an English story? Would Spenser have interpolated the motto of a mere grannam nursery tale in a magnificent epic? Benedick quotes the "old tale" jocularly; but Spenser is grave and earnest in his account of the House of Busyrane ("Faerie Queene," Book III., canto xi. "Be Bold! be Bold, but not too Bold," has very possibly a far-from-English origin.

A recently published book—and a very pleasant one, entitled "The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford," edited by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, and mainly consisting of letters by and to the delightful author of "Our Village," seems to have led to a considerable amount of gossip in what are termed "literary and journalistic circles." I have not the slightest idea of where those circles are; but now and again a friend tells me what is going on in these small worlds of small talk. A passage in one of Miss Mitford's own letters, written soon after the *Coup d'Etat*, has been much commented upon.

Do you see the *Times*? and, if so, do you remember certain letters, signed "An Englishman," abusing my dear Emperor? Those letters had a tone of authority which might have become not merely a Judge or a Bishop, but a Cardinal or a Lord Chancellor. Well, they were written by an undergraduate at Oxford, a lad called Vernon Harcourt, whom our lad here—George Russell (whom his mother and I pet and scold all day long)—talks of as his junior. I'm not sure that he wasn't his fag at Eton. I cannot tell you how much this has amused me. The letters were inflated and bombastic enough for Tom Thumb, but there was an air of grandeur about them which must have taken in the *Times*.

Most people are aware that Sir William Vernon Harcourt was the "Historicus" of the *Times*; but few, I should say, were cognisant of the fact—if it be a fact—that he was also the "Englishman" who was wont to vituperate Napoleon III. so violently. I remember that, at the time of the letters in question making their appearance, it used to be commonly bruited about that the "Englishman" was an Irishman.

Here, however, is a trifling fact, not open to any doubt at all. After a little while the "Englishman's" letters ceased to appear in the *Times* at all; but other letters, vigorous and vehement, appeared in another daily newspaper, then under the editorship of the late Mr. James Grant. But I must quote that respectable authority himself in his "Newspaper Press: Its Origin, Progress, and Present Position" (vol. i. p. 189):—

Immediately after the *coup d'Etat* of Louis Napoleon, in December, 1851, a series of communications appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*, which was under my management at the time and for twenty years afterwards. They were signed "An Englishman." For the long period, with occasional brief intervals, of eight years this series of articles continued to be published. They were allowed, on all hands, to surpass in brilliancy, power, and withering invective anything that had appeared in any newspaper or other journal during the present century. In fact, the writer was everywhere spoken of as "a second Junius," as "a modern Junius," &c.

Worthy Mr. Grant continues that at the time of the first appearance of the letters he did not know who the "Englishman" was; and that ten years after their publication the secret of their authorship was known only to a very few persons. The funniest part of the business was that the *Advertiser* "Englishman" used to assail with his "withering invective," not only Louis Napoleon, but the *Times* as well, which he often denounced as "the organ of Puddle Dock" and an "Ichabod whose glory had departed." Were the "Englishman" of the *Times* and the "Englishman" of the *Advertiser* one and the same gentleman; and was either, or were both, the present Home Secretary?

G. A. S.

SIR EDWARD MALET, K.C.B.

The British Consul-General in Egypt, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Khedive, who has borne an important part in the transactions of the past twelve months, is son of Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., Envoy to the Germanic Confederation; his grandfather was Governor of Bombay. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet has been twenty-eight years in the diplomatic service, which he entered in October, 1854, as Attaché at Frankfurt, and was transferred to Brussels in November, 1858. Mr. Malet was appointed, in 1860 or 1861, to be a paid Attaché in Brazil, and was thence removed to Washington, and soon after to Lisbon, with the appointment of Second Secretary to the British Legation. After some temporary employment in the Foreign Office at home, in 1865, he was sent to join the Legation at Constantinople, where he remained about two years. In July, 1867, he was sent to Paris on temporary duty, and obtained the post of Second Secretary to the Embassy in Paris at the beginning of 1868. He retained this office during the war between France and Germany in 1870 and 1871. He was sent through the lines with despatches for Prince Bismarck, and returned to Paris under a flag of truce; and when Paris was besieged he was with the British Embassy at Tours, and at Bordeaux, while the French National Government was at those places. During the insurrection of the Commune of Paris, from March 19 to June 6, 1871, Mr. Malet was in charge of the archives of the British Embassy. In July of that year he was rewarded for these and other special services with the rank of C.B., and was soon afterwards promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Pekin. After serving two years in China, he was transferred, in October, 1873, to Athens, where he likewise remained nearly two years, and was acting Chargé-d'Affaires during several months of each year. In the autumn of 1875, he was for some time engaged in special inquiries and negotiations with a view to a treaty of commerce, and concerning the interests of our manufactures in the trade with Italy. In March, 1876, he was promoted to be Secretary of the British Embassy in Rome, and was acting Chargé-d'Affaires there in the autumn months of that year. He was transferred to Constantinople in April, 1878, and there, during a great part of the following year, was accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary, in the absence of the Ambassador, Sir Henry Layard. In October,



SIR E. B. MALET, K.C.B., BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL IN EGYPT.

1879, he received his present diplomatic and consular appointment, and his conduct has recently been much before the public, in connection with the disputes and troubles in the Egyptian Government. The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon him, as a token of the Royal approbation of his services upon this occasion.

SKETCHES OF CAIRO.

The picturesque aspects of the Egyptian capital, in those native quarters which preserve their antique character and recall the tarnished splendours of the ancient Mohammedan Kingdom, are well adapted to furnish studies for the artist who seeks to delineate what is most characteristic either in the buildings of the city, or in the figures, attitudes, and costumes of the people. M. Montbard, who visited Egypt in the service of this Journal some time before the late political and military transactions, has contributed Sketches of the Howling Dervishes at Old Cairo, and the interior of the Khan-el-Khalili, the rendezvous and market-place of a class of habitual visitors to Cairo from the shores of the Red Sea, dealing in the products of their own district and of the adjacent coasts; for every kind of merchandise, great or small, has its special market at Cairo. This place is situated in the quarter of the Gemaliyeh, on the east side of the city, near the long street called in different parts the Souk-en-Nahasin, or Coppermiths' Bazaar, the Ghorieh, and the Sukkarieh, or sugar-market. Here, in the Gemaliyeh, are several of the principal mosques, standing in a line together, besides those of El Ghory and El Azhar, the seat of the famous Mussulman University, and El Hakim, near the city gate called the Bab-en-Nasr. Here, also, are the special bazaars for different sorts of wares, such as porcelain and glass, in the Kams-Awi; coffee and tobacco, in the Gemanieh; embroidered leather and harness, boots and slippers, in another bazaar: at these places, in general, the shopkeepers are seated each at the entrance to his small recess, open in front, with his little stock of goods for sale arranged behind him, while he patiently smokes and sips his coffee or sherbet, awaiting the approach of customers, or chats with one or two neighbours equally resigned to this leisurely way of doing business. The Khan-el-Khalili, sometimes called briefly the Khan Khalil, is a rather fine edifice, built about five centuries ago, and decorated with much orna-



THE GRAND REVIEW AT CAIRO: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AT THE HEAD OF THE GUARDS BRIGADE, SALUTING THE BRITISH FLAG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



MONTBARD.

HOWLING DERVISHES IN OLD CAIRO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

mental sculpture; the high arched portal is closed at night with massive doors, secured by chains that hang on each side of the doorway, to protect the contents of the shops when their owners have retired to rest. There are stalls for eating and drinking in the bazaar, which are much frequented by some of the townspeople, as well as by country folk who have come up to Cairo for purposes of trade; a dish of "ful," or stewed beans, is the simplest ordinary repast; or the frugal meal consists of a cup of milk with a couple of cakes, not unlike muffins, costing, perhaps, twopence in all, or a bit of cheese, with dates or other fruit, varying, of course, with the season of the year.

Old Cairo, or El Fustat, three miles south of the existing chief city, is mostly in ruins; it was built after the Arab conquest of Egypt, A.D. 641, on the site of a Roman military town, the remains of which are still to be seen. Villas with gardens are here pleasantly situated near the banks of the river, and there is a Greek convent, a church on the supposed ground where Joseph and Mary rested after their Flight into Egypt; and the dilapidated, but formerly magnificent, Mosque of Amrou, with its two hundred columns of granite, porphyry, and marble. The performances of the dancing and howling dervishes, who constitute the Salvation Army of Mohammedan religious enthusiasm, may be witnessed every Friday at their stated places of assembly; they form a curious exhibition of fantastic gestures, which our Artist has represented in his Sketch.

With reference to our last week's Illustration of the Egyptian hospital at Cairo, we ought to have stated that this establishment owes its existence to the English "Order of St. John," which has, under the direction of Colonel Duncan, performed a good work in the promotion of Ambulance Classes, and giving instruction in the proper ways of rendering instant help to the sick and wounded. The hospital at Cairo, known as Lady Strangford's, is under the medical charge of Mr. Herbert Sieveking, son of Dr. E. H. Sieveking, of Manchester-square, London. Mr. Herbert Sieveking left his appointment in the London Hospital, for a time, in order to take the management of this hospital in Egypt, while Lady Strangford brought a staff of experienced English nurses, and they found accommodation in Arabi's Palace, which was made over to them by order of the Khedive, as soon as the British forces entered upon the occupation of Cairo.

THE GRAND REVIEW AT CAIRO.

Our Special Artist with the British Army in Egypt, Mr. Melton Prior, supplies the Illustrations published this week of the grand review held before the Khedive, in the square in front of the Abdin Palace at Cairo, under the orders of General Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Saturday, the 30th ult. We gave a description of this review in our paper of the 7th inst. The forces assembled were about 18,000 men, including 4000 cavalry, and sixty guns. They simply marched past the pavilion or grand stand, decorated with the Sultan's flag, the Khedive's flag, and the Royal Standard of England, where the Khedive presided, with the Egyptian Ministers of State, while the British Commander-in-Chief, with his staff officers, sat on horseback in front of the pavilion. Sir Garnet Wolseley was accompanied by the Duke of Teck, General Sir John Aclie, Chief of the Staff, and Captain Wardrop, aide-de-camp, with a guard of the Royal Marines, in red coats and white trousers; he wore all his orders, and the green sash of the Osmanieh. The Khedive wore the Star of India, and with him were Sir Edward Malet, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Sherif Pasha, Riaz Pasha, the Sheikh El Azhar, and other dignitaries, and foreign diplomats, all in uniform. About five hundred privileged spectators, chiefly Europeans, were in the adjoining compartments of the grand stand. The Khedive's wife, with other Egyptian ladies of rank, beheld the spectacle from the windows of the harem, and there were many veiled women, in closed carriages, belonging to the upper class of citizens of Cairo. One of our Artist's Sketches represents some of these on the way to see the review.

The troops began to march past at half-past four in the afternoon. First came a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, that commanded by Colonel Borrodale; then General Drury Lowe led on the Cavalry Division, the Life Guards and Horse Guards, the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 19th Hussars, and the Mounted Infantry, with their rifles in rest. These were followed by the Indian Cavalry, the 2nd and 6th Bengal Regiments and the 12th Bengal Lancers, making a gallant show with their pennons aloft; and thirty guns of the Royal Horse Artillery brought up the rear of the mounted corps. The Infantry of the 1st Division were preceded by the Naval Brigade, the two detachments of Ismailia and of Alexandria; and by the Royal Marine Artillery. The Brigade of Guards was headed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, whose marching past, with the leading company of Scots Fusilier Guards, is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches; the Grenadier Guards and the Coldstream Guards completed this Brigade. Next came the Royal Irish, the York and Lancaster Regiment, the Irish Fusiliers, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Post Office Volunteer Corps, and the battalion of Royal Marines. This ended the march-past of General Willis's Division; and the 2nd Division, that of General Sir E. Bruce Hamley, began to appear. It was headed by Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, with the Highland Brigade, whose regimental commanders wore sprigs of heather in their helmets; the "Black Watch," the Gordon Highlanders, and the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, were loudly cheered by the assembled English spectators. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood led past his brigade, consisting of the Sussex, Shropshire, and Staffordshire regiments, and the King's Royal Rifle Corps, from the Alexandria and Ramleh garrison. The Indian contingent, under the command of Sir Herbert Macpherson, was the last Division of the Army to pass before Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Khedive that day. It consisted of the Mountain Battery, carried on the backs of mules; the 72nd British Regiment (Seaford Highlanders) on Indian service, almost every man wearing the Afghan medal and the Candahar Cross; the Madras Sappers, the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, the 20th Punjab Infantry, and the 2nd Beloochees; this last-named regiment, attired in green tunics and red Zouave trousers, with long hair and a wild fierce mien, carrying torn banners, and followed by a troop of "Bheesties," or watermen, of most uncouth aspect, made a striking impression on the beholders, the Europeans as well the Egyptians. It is shown in our large Engraving. As the successive marching regiments streamed from the side streets into the central space, they went past the saluting-point in open columns, then formed fours and proceeded at the double down the narrow streets, which were lined by the police and Egyptian cavalry. The whole review, which was arranged under the superintendence of Major-General Dornier, Assistant-Adjutant-General, passed off with entire success, occupying just an hour and a half, so that it was dark before the end of it. There were separate reviews of the Indian troops on two days subsequently, before their departure from Egypt.

A statement has been prepared at the War Office showing

the entire strength of the British Force engaged in Egypt. From this it appears that the Headquarters Staff and Regimental Staff, Royal Artillery, numbered 36 officers, one warrant officer, 81 men, and 65 horses. The Cavalry embarked to the number of 142 officers, three warrant officers, 2252 men, and 2047 horses. The Royal Artillery, including the Ammunition Reserve Column, consisted of 79 officers, 1820 men, and 1406 horses. The Infantry were made up of 361 officers, nine warrant officers, 7799 men, and 546 horses for the Staff and transport. The rest are included under the head of Royal Engineers, Commissariat and Transport, Ordnance Store, Garrison Artillery, Military Police, and various; and they number 163 officers, 50 warrant officers, 3638 men, and 1423 horses. These troops, who do not include the draughts and dépôts sent to the Mediterranean in connection with the Army Corps, form an aggregate strength of 781 officers, 63 warrant officers, 15,572 men, or a grand total of 16,426 of all ranks, and 5487 horses. A similar statement has been prepared by the Indian Government, setting forth a detail of 199 officers, 127 warrant officers, and 1740 British rank and file; 5497 non-commissioned officers and men of native Indians, with 6613 followers, 1793 horses, 4351 mules, and 736 ponies; or a total (omitting the followers) of 7563 fighting men from India, and 6880 quadrupeds. The army actually employed in Egypt, and not counting the reserves at Malta and Gibraltar, nor the draughts and reinforcements on the way, therefore reached an aggregate total of 23,979 soldiers and 12,367 animals.

General Sir Archibald Alison is appointed to the command of the British army of occupation to remain in Egypt, which will number about ten thousand men. General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will be raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Wolseley, is expected home next week. General Sir John Aclie has returned to England, and Sir Evelyn Wood is expected home. The troops left in Egypt will consist of the 31st, 38th, 49th, and 53rd Regiments, forming the Brigade under Major-General Earle; and of General Graham's Brigade, to be formed of the four Highland regiments. Arabi Pasha's trial before the Egyptian court-martial has been again postponed, because he demands the assistance of counsel for his defence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Thursday at Newmarket proved a very unpleasant day in point of weather, as a heavy mist hung over the heath and a good deal of rain fell, the ground being very holding in consequence. Perhaps the Champion Stakes, which has certainly produced some splendid contests during the few years that it has been instituted, was the most interesting event of the week, the battle between Tristan, Thebais, Dutch Oven, and Scobell being worth a very long journey to witness. Of course, Credo and Battlefield were out-classed, but the other four were all in a cluster in the dip, Scobell being the first to give way. Thebais and Tristan then simultaneously passed Dutch Oven, and a tremendous struggle between them resulted in a dead-heat, Dutch Oven finishing only a neck behind the pair. A division was ultimately agreed to, Tristan walking over, and the stakes being divided. Britomart had a very easy task in the Breyth Stakes; and Kermesse made a sad example of Rozelle and Little Sister in the Newmarket Oaks, Lord Rosebery's beautiful filly having no difficulty in staying the two miles. The amalgamated Queen's Plate, as usual, brought out a capital field, slight odds being laid on Chippendale. For the second year in succession, however, this unlucky old horse had to put up with second place, for Hagioscope beat him by a short head, whilst Edelweiss was only defeated by a neck for second place. Perhaps the last-named pair are the two most improved horses in training.

Another dense mist quite spoilt the view of some grand finishes which took place on the Friday. Montroyd sadly disappointed his friends in the Prendergast Stakes, in which the 6lb. penalty also proved a little too much for Export, who suffered a neck defeat from Bonny Jean. It was generally considered, however, that the latter won with a little in hand, and Lord Rosebery, who scarcely enjoys his fair share of luck, was in great form throughout the week. Still he was compelled to play second fiddle to Mr. Crawford, who fairly swept the board of all the principal prizes, his unprecedented series of triumphs culminating in the victory of Energy in the Great Challenge Stakes. Tristan, who was trying to concede 35 lb. to the two-year-old, was a gallant second, and Scobell and Nellie were amongst the beaten lot, but the latter met all the rest at a great disadvantage in the weights. The Newmarket Derby was remarkable for the defeat of Dutch Oven, as she hopelessly failed to concede 10 lb. to Shrewsbury. Could this form be accepted as reliable, the Cambridgeshire would be quite at Mr. Jardine's mercy, but the day was totally unsuited to Lord Falmouth's filly, who has, moreover, been very hard worked since Doncaster, and must be greatly in need of a rest.

Great interest was generally felt in the result of the Five-Miles Tricycle Championship, which took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last; but, owing to the unfavourable weather, and the tedious length of the programme, comparatively few spectators were present. The final heat was won by C. E. Liles, London Athletic Club, the holder of one or two bicycle championships. He rode a Humber machine, and his best time was 17 min. 31.2-5 sec., the best on record, though he is sure to improve considerably on this on a future occasion.

On the same evening Joseph Bennett, ex-champion billiard player, made his first appearance—also at the Crystal Palace—since the unfortunate accident he met with last year. He was very warmly received by a large number of friends, and soon proved conclusively that his hand had not forgotten its cunning, for, with breaks of 218, 130, and smaller contributions, he defeated Cook by 120 points in a game of 750 up. Bennett will appear at Newmarket next week in conjunction with Roberts and Mitchell. Cook is organising an American tournament, Roberts is getting up a similar entertainment, and, altogether, the billiard season promises to be a lively one.

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MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The revival of musical activity was inaugurated last Saturday afternoon by the resumption of the excellent serial concerts at Sydenham, the twenty-seventh season of which was then opened. The occasion brought forward Herr Brahms's second Pianoforte Concerto, which was performed, for the first time in England, by Mr. Oscar Beringer. The work is on a symphonic scale, as to magnitude and number of movements (four), but not as to musical importance. The best portion, because the most coherent and least pretentious, is the final "Allegretto Grazioso." As a whole, the concerto is laboured and spasmodic in style, and the interspersed passages for the piano are remarkable only for difficulty. These were very skillfully executed by Mr. Beringer. The other instrumental performances consisted of Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymph," Wagner's "Voices of the Forest" (an orchestral arrangement of the scene with the birds in "Siegfried"), and Beethoven's Symphony in A. These were interspersed with vocal pieces, contributed by Mr. E. Lloyd, who sang with fine voice and style the "Hymn to Happiness," from Berlioz's "Lelio," and Walther's "Prize song," from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Manns received the usual warm greeting on the commencement of a new season.

After the concert the grand organ in the Handel orchestra was reopened, it having been reconstructed by the builders, Messrs. Gray and Davison. It is now an instrument of unusual size and capacity, having four manuals, besides pedal board, and comprising eighty stops. Its powers were well displayed by the Crystal Palace organist, Mr. A. J. Eyre; weekly (Saturday) performances being announced to be given, by other eminent organists, up to Dec. 16 inclusive.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON'S AND MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

This drew an immense audience to the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week, when these great artists were enthusiastically received in their several performances. The prima donna sang Handel's "Let the bright seraphim" (trumpet obbligato, Mr. McGrath) and Mr. Sullivan's "Let me dream again" with fine style; as did Mr. Reeves Handel's recitative, "Deeper and deeper still," and air "Wait her, angels," and "The Death of Nelson," the latter having been followed by a hurricane of applause, which was only allayed, after long continuance, by the artist reappearing and singing again.

Madame Nilsson and Madame Trebelli, in the duet "La Luna" (from "Mefistofele"), and the first-named lady and Mr. Reeves in the duet "Da quel di" (from "Linda"), gave full effect to the respective pieces. Other successful performances were contributed by Madame Trebelli, Misses S. Jones and Clements, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. B. Foote, and the band of the 2nd Life Guards played several movements. Mr. Sidney Naylor accompanied the vocal music.

The large attendance and the enthusiasm of the audience were good harbingers of the success of Madame Nilsson during the Transatlantic engagement on which she is about to enter.

BRISTOL FESTIVAL.

The fourth Bristol Triennial Festival opened at the Colston Hall on Tuesday with a performance of "Elijah," the principal singers having been Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Hilton. The evening concert which followed the afternoon performance was rendered specially important by the first part of the programme having been devoted to Beethoven's sublime Mass in D ("Missa Solennis"); the solo portions by Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Hilton. Mr. Hallé conducted. Wednesday afternoon was appropriated to M. Gounod's "Redemption," this being the first public hearing of the oratorio since its production at the Birmingham Festival on Aug. 30. The afternoon performances of Thursday and Friday consisted, respectively, of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" and Handel's "Messiah." A feature at the evening concert of Thursday was the first production of "Jason," a cantata composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie. Of this we must speak next week.

As already stated, the first performance of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's new season (the twelfth) takes place on Nov. 1, when M. Gounod's new oratorio, "The Redemption," is to be given. It was to have been conducted by the composer, but it is now announced that he will be unable to be present.

The admirable Monday Popular Concerts, at St. James's Hall, entered on their twenty-fifth season this week. The programme contained no absolute novelty, but comprised several features of interest. The concerted stringed instrument pieces were Brahms's Sestet in G, and Haydn's Quartet, op. 42, in D minor; the first, a specimen of the modern diffuse and wearisome style, the other an example of the sustained musical interest that belongs to the productions of real genius as distinguished from those of mere manufacture. The Sestet had the advantage of a fine performance by Madame Norman-Néruda and MM. L. Ries, Hollander, Zerbini, Piatti, and Pezze, the lady having led the quartet, in association with MM. Ries, Hollander, and Piatti. Madame Néruda's pure tone and finished execution were admirably displayed in the "Prelude," "Romance," and "Scherzo" from Franz Ries's "Suite," op. 27; and Mdlle. Janotha gave a highly artistic rendering of Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses"—in some of which, however, she took the tempo too fast. The accomplished young pianist replied to the applause which followed her performance by playing a spirited "Gavotte" of her own composition. Handel's aria, "Suspicious Terrors," and lieder by Schumann and Mendelssohn, were very expressively sung by Miss Carlotta Elliot. The first of the Saturday afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts also takes place this week.

The concert given at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, in aid of the fund for the education of the Cuban slave children, calls for no comment on the score of novelty, although it was varied and attractive in its programme. Madame Carlotta Patti (sister of the great prima donna) sung with much effect in several pieces, and Madame Selika (a Creole lady) was well received in her vocal performances. Madame Warwick, Mr. P. Blandford, Mr. J. Lynde, and Signor Vergara were the other vocalists, the last-named gentleman having organised the concert, which is one of a series—others taking place in the provinces. M. De Munck (violinist), Signor Papini (violinist), and Signor Tito Mattei (pianist) contributed effective performances.

The Popular Ballad Concert Committee began their winter series of concerts for the people last Saturday evening at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell. Lady Colin Campbell, Miss Agnes Larkcom, Mr. John Radcliff, and other artists took part. Mr. Clifford Harrison also gave recitations; and the choir, which has been trained for the committee during the summer months by Mr. W. Henry Thomas, appeared for the first time and gave variety to the programme by part-songs.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Of the many "legitimate" triumphs achieved at the Lyceum Theatre under the thoughtful, tasteful, and generous management of Mr. Henry Irving, the revival of Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," which took place on Wednesday, the Eleventh instant, must be regarded as, in almost every respect, the brightest and the best. Every feature of the play was presented in the completest, the handsomest, and the noblest form which it was found possible to extend to it. The scenery, the dresses, the decorations, the music, the groupings, and general stage-management were all splendid without being meretriciously glittering, and artistic without being pedantic. An immensity of pains has evidently been bestowed on this sumptuous production; but the labour has as evidently been one of love. As in the ordering of the tableaux, so in the minutest details of the pictorial and sumptuary embellishments, one recognises everywhere traces of the master mind of the earnest student and accomplished artist, whose rise to the very highest rank in his useful and ennobling profession is only another proof of the wisdom of Buffon's maxim (attributed to half a dozen more recent philosophers) that "Genius is a great power of Attention." It is the wonderfully attentive manner in which "Much Ado About Nothing" has been placed on the stage—it is the studious and appreciative carefulness which has been brought to bear on every scene in the play that lends to it one of the brightest charms of the present revival—Harmony. From the beginning to the end there is, with one solitary and trifling exception, the weakness of Dogberry and his crew, not one false note. And it will be more convenient to dispose of the shortcomings of Dogberry and Verges, first. It was not the fault of Mr. Irving that the audience, whose eyes had been filled by the radiance of a succession of sumptuous Sicilian costumes, failed to sympathise with the sudden and ungenial contrast presented by a troop of purely Elizabethan municipals who might have been the very counterparts of the watch who drag away poor Dame Quickly to have "whipping cheer" in Bridewell. Nor was it the fault of the painstaking comedian who played Dogberry, that his drolleries failed to elicit more than a moderate response of hilarity from the audience. Dogberry in the study is still as rich and racy reading as ever; but Dogberry on the stage is growing as obsolete as Justice Overdo in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." It was not so seventy-four years ago, when Leigh Hunt, in the *Examiner*, reviewed a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" at Covent Garden. "The broad humour of the play," he writes, "would have become farce in any other persons but a set of old, ignorant, and inefficient watchmen, whose constable of the night is as miserably senseless and conceited as his lowliness of life and his shadow of office can make him. . . . It is droll enough to observe the perfect resemblance between Shakspeare's watchmen and those of the present time. They have the same unofficial moderation, the same contempt of bustle, the same patient acquiescence, and the same Epicurean love of ease and retirement that distinguish our own nocturnal guardians, who may be defined to be so many old men in great coats condemned for a certain small payment to shorten their lives by dozing half the night in boxes exposed to the air." Leigh Hunt wrote in the days of the old, sleepy-headed, stupid, and asthmatic "Charlies." There is the rub; and that is why, on the modern stage, Dogberry and his merry men fail to obtain any very cordial response from their hearers. Dogberry, as an officer of police, is an extinct type. Between the night-constable of the Elizabethan and he of the Georgian era there was a precise analogy; but between the constables of the past and a clear-headed inspector of police and his constables, who are readier to earn promotion by "running people in" than to turn their blind side to a thief, and then thank Heaven that they are rid of a knave, there is little, if any, analogy at all. As for Dogberry's perversions of English, they are, to modern ears, not more diverting than the blunders of Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Ramsbottom, and Mrs. Partington.

Although Benedick and Beatrice are only the hero and heroine of an under-plot in this "happy compound of wit and humour, which can alternately delight the fancy of the polite part of the audience and call down the jovial roar of the galleries," the Young Lord of Padua and the enchanting niece of Leonato are undoubtedly the personages in the comedy in whom the interest of the spectators is most earnestly and continuously concentrated. They have nothing to do with the detestable conspiracy of Don John the Bastard to cast a slur on the fair fame of Hero; although with exquisite art the poet has made it one of Beatrice's tests of Benedick's love for her that he should slay the somewhat egotistic and unfeeling Claudio, who, believing the slanders of Don John and his bravo, has repudiated his bride on the very steps of the altar. We are very sorry for poor, sweet, meek and resigned little Hero; we are very glad when her honour is triumphantly rehabilitated; and we are impressed—scarcely with admiration—by the coolness of Signor Claudio, who is so ready to enter into the bonds of matrimony with a new love directly the old one has been consigned (as he thinks) to the Silent Tomb. But, after all, it is for Benedick and Beatrice that we chiefly care. Their "merry war" begins in the very first scene in the play; and their "wit skirmishes" continue to the very end, when Benedick bids the pipers strike up, and the guests in Leonato's house all fall a-dancing. But what a marvellously subtle touch of mediæval and especially of South Italian realism is there in the context to Benedick's merry command to the minstrels to make their music. The villain Don John has been captured and brought back to Messina by armed men. "Think not of him till to-morrow," cries Benedick, "the married man," his heart full of triumph love and joy. "I'll devise thee brave punishments for him. Strike up, pipers!" To-day to your sarabands and corantos, your shawms and sackbuts, your roasted peacocks and brimming bumpers of choice Sicilian vintages, to your masques and revellings. To-morrow the "brave punishments"—the dungeon vault, the thumbscrew, the strappado, and the rack. Beneath all these jovial gallantries there is the mediæval love of cruelty. The laughing Beatrice, even, can show a touch of it at times. "Kill Claudio!" she cries to Benedick, even in the church. She loves him very dearly; but she must have Claudio's life-blood, for slandered Hero's sake; and Benedick must shed it, or he is not the man for Beatrice. It was the character of the age. Everybody was cruel. When the children of Catherine de Medicis were very good she used to send them, if an exceptionally sanguinary execution was to take place in the Place de Grève, to witness the improving spectacle.

My own and firm opinion is that Beatrice has loved Benedick—and loved him with her whole heart and soul—from the very first time she ever set eyes upon him, and that she is most determined to win him for her husband, even when she flouts him the most, and he most persistently runs away from her. The humorous artifice planned by their friends to make Benedick believe that Beatrice was enamoured of him, and *vice versa*, is very ingenious, and enlivens the action of the play; but practically (so far as Beatrice was concerned) it was scarcely needed. Cupid, up above, and she below,

had settled the matter long ago. And Beatrice, I take it, would have declared her passion for Benedick long before she does so, but for the fact that she is a very witty, wilful woman—a "tease," in fact—that she cannot, for the life of her, resist the temptation of plaguing and tormenting the person she loves best in whole world. Have you not known such charming, adorable, intolerable women? Unfortunately, they sometimes go a little too far, and lose the beloved one altogether. Benedick, on the other hand, as I understand him, is, to begin with, an extremely witty gentleman, of a somewhat saturnine turn, who, in the beginning, fancies that he is a misogynist, because he is shy and "odd," and is reluctant to believe that any woman will really understand and love him. That is the case with vast numbers of supposed woman-haters. But when Benedick, by means of the artifice already alluded to, thinks that he is indeed loved (and he is quite right in his thinking) he straightway becomes the most ardent of swains. Yet his own and his mistress's superabundant wit delightfully defer their mutual confession of love. We know that it will all come right at last, and are content to wait patiently, for the wit's sake. They are "intellectual gladiators"; and they are bound to fall to, tooth and nail, whenever they meet. That which Johnson, in an essentially noble passage, says of the personages of Congreve may be applied with equal force to the "wit combats" of the Italian lovers: "Every sentence is to ward or strike; the contest of smartness is never intermitted; their wit is a meteor playing to and fro, with alternate coruscations."

The Beatrice of Miss Ellen Terry is an entirely fascinating and lovable performance. It is an Enchantment, a spell, that does not lose its force through five long acts. It is throughout beautiful, graceful, and natural—so natural, indeed, that in the scene in the church when Hero, utterly overwhelmed by the scandalous accusation brought against her, sinks prostrate on the pavement, the tears—unless I am very much mistaken—were streaming down Miss Terry's cheeks. The terrible resonance of her "Kill Claudio!" yet rings in my ears; her statuesque attitude, her vengeful countenance, rise vivid before me now. They are the accents, the mien, the gestures of Camma in "The Cup;" but in "Much Ado about Nothing" Miss Terry is as sweet as she was in Juliet, as sweet as she was in Portia; and merry, and arch, and saucy to boot, she made, to my mind, the loveliest Beatrice that I have seen for many a long year.

There have been Benedicks and Benedicks. I was reading lately a comparison between the "married man" as played by Lewis and by Elliston. Lewis, it appeared, excelled in all the lighter parts of the character; Elliston in the more earnest and impassioned. In Elliston you had more of the frank soldier, more of the man of rank, more of the resolute lover; in Lewis more of the airy gallant, of the careless heyday fellow, of the merry soul who turns everything to a jest. When Benedick's manner is serious, or when his humour acquires an additional dryness from gravity, you were intent on the "forceful" style of Elliston, who was the first actor on the stage in giving what may be called solidity to humour. It strikes me that the Benedick of Mr. Henry Irving is a happy combination of the finest characteristics of the Benedick of Lewis and the Benedick of Elliston; only, as both the admired comedians named were in their graves before the present exponent of the character was born, it is clear that the merit for the presentation of a Benedick at once earnest and airy, at once gallant and resolute, at once frank and careless, at once humorous and grave, belongs to Mr. Henry Irving and to Mr. Irving alone. He was at his very best, acting evenly, assuredly, and with perfectly adjusted balance of action and repose; and from first to last his impersonation was a superb one, a triumph of true genius illumined by the perception of the artist, and matured by the study and reflectiveness of the scholar and the keen observation of the man of the world.

I shall return to "Much Ado About Nothing" next week, and notice the excellent acting of Mr. Terriss as Don Pedro, of Mr. Fernandez as Leonato, of Mr. Howe as Antonio, of Mr. Mead as the Friar, of Mr. Forbes Robertson as Claudio, of Miss Millward as Hero, and of the other ladies and gentlemen of the Lyceum company, who so zealously and efficiently co-operate with Mr. Irving in bringing about a great dramatic and artistic victory. In particular I shall have something to say about the scenery and the dresses. With respect to the latter I may remark that, when "Much Ado About Nothing" was played at Covent Garden in 1808, the critic wrote:—"The manager has dressed his Spanish prince of the Fifteenth or Sixteenth Century like a modern English gentleman, in a blue coat, white breeches and stockings, and an opera hat; one of his Spanish officers appears in the exact regimentals of our present infantry; and the Italian officers exhibit the same identical coats and pantaloons which their descendants wear at this day." The manager in question was John Kemble.

A very clever young actress from California, Miss Calhoun, made her first appearance before a London audience on Saturday, the sixteenth instant, at the Imperial Theatre, as Hester Grazebrook in "An Unequal Match." Miss Calhoun was so fortunate as to escape any invidious comparisons between herself and the fascinating lady who has just quitted the boards of the Imperial for the United States. The new actress from California is young, good-looking, graceful, and her performance is full of dramatic promise. I shall be able to speak at greater length of her merits when I see her as Rosalind in "As You Like It," which she is to play on Saturday, the twenty-first.

"The Merry War," being composed by M. Johann Strauss, is naturally one of the most *dansante* of comic operas. The appropriateness of its production in English at the Royal Alhambra Theatre on Monday last with all the terpsichorean attractions for which this house is famous will, accordingly, be self-evident. Light, gay, and bright, "The Merry War" is, from a militant point of view, little more than a battle of champagne corks, with Clicquot choruses, and dances of *evandières* to add the variety which appears to be most charming at the Alhambra. The most melodious solos are sung by the favourite soprano, Miss Constance Loseby, who, charmingly piquante as Violetta, was enthusiastically encored, and rewarded with bouquets; and by the first tenor, Mr. Henry Walsham, whose dulcet voice and spirited bearing gave exceptional importance to the leading rôle of Umberto Spinola. Of the other chief parts, the commanding Duchess, enacted by Madame Anadi; the exuberantly animated Elsie of Mlle. Lory Stubel, who has sustained the same character over two hundred nights on the Continent; the Marquis of M. A. Lefevre, another successful new comer; and the Balthazar of Mr. Allen Thomas, may be commended. Too copious by half, the libretto of Mr. R. Reece has been since curtailed. Hence considerably earlier comes on the grand military ballet, a veritable choreographic triumph, admirably arranged by M. A. Bertrand, and danced with infinite grace to the inspiring music of M. Jacobi by Mlles. De Labryère and Maria Valain and the legion of Alhambra coryphées, led by Miss Lizzie Percival and Mlle. Patti. "The Merry War" may be pronounced another success for the management of Mr. William Holland.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The New York money market continues free from those violent perturbations which a few weeks ago threw the stock markets into confusion, and for the moment there is no apprehension of a "corner" being again worked up. To a certain extent, the market is safeguarded against the machinations of speculative cliques by the larger resources at the disposal of the Associated Banks, and by the smallness of the demand for money for current business purposes. The quietude in the grain trade necessarily limits the demand for accommodation over a wide expanse of country, and checks an adverse tendency in the exchanges on New York. The tension in the Transatlantic money market being abnormally low for the time of year, it becomes increasingly difficult and costly to work an artificial scarcity; and when we add to this the circumstance that the Treasury has at its disposal an enormous volume of funds available at any moment for filling an artificially produced void, it will be seen that speculators could hardly repeat their recent operations without incurring considerable risk. Ever restless, however, and bent upon depreciating the prices of stocks, they have replaced a factitious monetary stringency by a new "war of rates" scare, the north west being the seat of the reported threatened outbreak. Although few people on either side of the Atlantic have attached much importance to the rumour, it has, nevertheless, served its purposes, in so far as it has restrained dealings and checked the recovery that began to be manifested when I last wrote.

While American Railways have thus continued at the mercy of a clique of "wreckers," Grand Trunk of Canada Stocks have steadily risen. Speculation has flowed principally into the Ordinary Stock, for the reason that it is now the only one not "in sight" of a dividend. The steps in the speculative movement which has resulted in the present range of prices being reached in recent years have been regulated by the proximity of the dividend in each case. Thus, until the First Preference Stock came near earning a dividend it attracted the largest share of attention. A distribution being reached, the Second Preference came next in order for a share of public interest, to the partial exclusion of the First Preference; and the dividend on these two being earned a run on the Third set in. The latter being now, according to current estimates, within reach of a full dividend, speculation has drifted into the Ordinary Stock on the score of its being well on the way to a reversion of more or less value. The worth of this reversion nobody troubles himself to measure. It is vague both in regard to amount and time of falling in—elements which are, from the point of view of the Stock Exchange, considered as having a peculiar charm and fascination that do not belong to many securities that go on paying a moderate though steady dividend in a humdrum way from year to year.

Mexican Bonds have been arrested in their upward movement. Purchases had been made with much persistence for some time on many and oft-repeated rumours and assurances that Commissioners delegated by the Government were in Europe to negotiate the terms of an arrangement with the bondholders. The President has delivered his Message to Congress; but beyond some highly satisfactory statements concerning the growing prosperity of the national finances, it contained nothing that in the most distant way could interest the foreign creditor. I think, however, that there can be no doubt that certain negotiations are from time carried on in Paris between Mexican representatives and the Governments of France and England. It is no less certain, I think, that the resumption of diplomatic relations and the settlement of the debt will go together, and that at present the chief obstacle is the desire of the Mexican Government to have it decided that all existing international engagements are dead. The bondholders must wait, but their time will surely come.

It is understood that the new Russian 3 per cent Loan for £8,000,000, which has been taken firm by a Continental syndicate, is to be issued in the course of a few days at the price of 60. The first intimation that a financial operation was maturing was an announcement a few weeks ago that the Budget was in equilibrium. Such may really be the fact, and should the figures when they come to be published prove this to be the case, few people will be surprised at a matter of such regular recurrence. Unfortunately, the final accounts of the year invariably bring out a considerable deficit, and so far the figures for the current year to date show no improvement on the past. The loan is, of course, for Railway purposes; but in the present state of international politics might not the Government be tempted to put to other uses the money so much needed for military objects?

Mr. Léonard Courtney and Mr. Chamberlain seem to have views on the Egyptian question quite at variance with the just claims of the Egyptian bondholders; but the bondholders may derive satisfaction from the subsequent utterances of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett, men in every way more experienced, more judicial, and more influential than Mr. Courtney or Mr. Chamberlain. Nothing, probably, could be further from the purpose of the English Government than to interfere with the Law of Liquidation under which the service of the Debt is guaranteed. In the worst conceivable case a new Loan of eight or ten millions sterling will be required, which would absorb in annual interest less than one-third of the surplus shown in the financial accounts before the outbreak of the revolution; and this, again, would mean a slower rate of redemption, which nobody would care about. Hence all the references made to the bondholders as having to pay the cost of the war amounts in reality to little, and if realised might be ignored. The important point at the moment is that the taxes are rapidly flowing in, and that the payment of the next United coupon out of its specially assigned revenues, unaided by contributions from the Treasury, is officially announced from Cairo. T. S.

Our Portrait of Sir E. B. Malet, British Consul-General in Egypt, is from a photograph by Abdullah Frères, of Constantinople, taken about this time last year, and considered to be a good likeness. Sir Edward Malet is forty-five years of age. The Portrait of the new Dean of Windsor is from a photograph by Fradelle, of Regent-street.

A meeting of delegates of the Northern Union of Schools of Cookery, the president of which is Mrs. Rowland Williams, of Liverpool, was held on Wednesday last week in the Liverpool Townhall. The Mayor of Liverpool was in the chair; and the Mayoress, with the Countess of Derby, the Countess of Lathom, and other ladies of position, assisted at the proceedings. Several useful and interesting reports and addresses were produced by the ladies officially in charge of different local branches, in Lancashire and in Yorkshire, and at Glasgow, of this Northern Association, which is designed to do the same kind of work as that of the South Kensington School of Cookery in London. It is to be remarked that the New Code of the Government Education Department allows a grant of 4s. for each girl attending cookery lessons two hours a week in the elementary schools, and sanctions the payment of a salary to the cookery teacher.



THE GRAND REVIEW OF BRITISH TROOPS BEFORE THE KHEDEVE AT CAIRO: THE BELOOCHEES MARCHING PAST.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

The Comte de Chambord continues to receive addresses from his faithful subjects, who, on their part, continue to devour inferior dinners in his honour. On Sunday two thousand five hundred Royalists assembled at Saint-Mandé to eat "flet de bœuf aux fleurs de lys" and white beans à la Chambord. At dessert one gentleman drank "to the Queen," and an eminent barrister spoke evilly and eloquently of the Republic. The proceedings concluded with the usual address:—"Monseigneur, you have said that you were ready and that the hour of God was near. Allow us to tell you that we, too, are ready to serve you and to die for you." Then yesterday masses were celebrated at the Chapelle Expiatoire in memory of the death of Marie Antoinette, and lists of the names of the faithful were sent in the evening to Frohsdorf. There can be no doubt that the Legitimists have displayed this year very great activity, and have managed to occupy the public with their banquets and speeches continuously for the past month. But it is to be feared that the Legitimists are "sly dogs." The banquets, it will be remarked, follow each other with mathematical regularity and with the necessary interval for digestion and travelling. The guests at these banquets are, I am afraid, like the orators, for the most part invariable, and so by tricks of multiplication the forces of the Henri-quinguistes are shamefully exaggerated.

The Bonapartists, too, are making a great effort to keep their party alive, just at a time when the Napoleonic legend is singularly short of representatives. The *Pays* announces that forty-six daily Bonapartist journals will appear shortly in the principal provincial towns. Amongst the titles of these journals are *L'Empire Français*, *La Troisième Dynastie*, *Le Vœu du Prince Impérial*, *Le Premier Consul*, *Le Concordat*, *Le Messager Napoléonien*, &c. Such propagandism means that somebody has money to spend in the cause of the Napoleonic bees.

The past Parisian week has been comparatively uneventful. The Fenayrou trial was not a success from the point of view of curiosity, inasmuch as it was only the revival of an old drama, a *reprise*, so to speak. The result was the condemnation of Marin Fenayrou and his wife to penal servitude for life, while his brother Lucien was acquitted. In the former trial Marin was condemned to death. Riots have again broken out at Montceau-les-Mines, where the men are using dynamite in order to prove the justice of their claims, while the masters are having the town occupied by the military. But Montceau-les-Mines and militant Socialism do not much interest the Parisians. For that matter, topics of discussion are rather short for the moment. The ruins of the Tuileries are at length to be demolished, and M. Charles Garnier has been charged with superintending the business. The prefect of police, it appears, will order the cafés to be closed at one a.m. after Nov. 1, much to the disgust of the noctambulists who have hitherto had the privilege of "refreshing" themselves up to two a.m. At the Palais-Royal the new vaudeville, "Le Truc d'Arthur," promises to be a success. Finally, the author of the "Blue Danube," Johann Strauss, has bought a house at Passy, and proposes to settle in Paris.

The third volume of George Sand's "Correspondance" has just been published by Calmann-Lévy. It contains the letters written between 1848 and 1853. George Sand, it will be remembered, took a very active part in the Revolution of 1848; and in her letters, now published, we find the secret history of the Revolution narrated almost day by day by one of the actors. The first score letters in the volume seem to smell of gunpowder. The writer is full of enthusiasm. The Republic is assured, she thinks. The people are so noble, so generous, so admirable in their conduct. The Provisional Government is animated by such fine sentiments. It is the social ideal. Then gradually George Sand discovers that the men of the Provisional Government are egoists, ambitious, false. Barbès alone is true. And so the process of disenchantment continues until the Prince-President begins his reign of terror, throws the Socialists into chains, or drives them into exile, and gives George Sand an occasion for showing herself a most dignified, eloquent, and successful pleader in behalf of her friends. Napoleon esteemed Madame Sand's character, and gained her respect by the humanity he showed whenever she appealed to him. But the dreams of Socialism are all over. She writes to Mazzini, that in her heart of hearts she is very sombre; she tries not to think, for fear of becoming a hater; or, at least, a despoiser of that humanity which she had so deeply loved. She thanks God that she has still the faculty of writing, and consoles herself with the reflection that she is and always has been, above all things, an artist; and that the artist who respects truth and virtue is in a path which God always blesses. This new volume is intensely interesting, especially the numerous letters to Mazzini; and in her letters of supplication to Napoleon, George Sand rises to an eloquence and a literary style of the very highest order.

Victor Hugo intervenes in favour of Arabi Pasha by a document published by the French journals protesting against the penalty of death. "The penalty of death," he says, "resumed and represented all the old criminal justices of the past. It was the angel of ancient civilisations. Now it is judged and condemned. Within the past fifty years twenty-seven States have effaced it from their code. The Governments which maintain it (France, alas!) obey it as little as possible; they are afraid of it and ashamed of it. There is not one enlightened jurymen who will consent to sign a verdict which will result in the penalty of death. It is no longer an angel; it is a spectre." It is interesting to notice that from January, 1879, to September, 1882, ninety persons have been condemned to death in France, and only ten have been executed. During the present year the number of condemnations has been twenty-five, and the number of capital executions three.

The Comte Clément de Ris, curator of the Museum of Versailles, and author of several volumes of artistic and literary criticism, died last week, at the age of sixty-two. The grandfather of M. Clément de Ris, was, in 1800, the hero of a mysterious adventure which puzzled Europe for years, and in which Balzac found the elements of his novel "Une Ténébreuse Affaire." The Comte Clément de Ris figures under the name of the Comte de Gondreville.

General Napoleon Edgar Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, fourth son of Marshal Ney, died last Friday, at the age of sixty. General Ney was aide-de-camp and "premier veneur" to Napoleon III.

Parliament is to meet on Nov. 6. The newest scheme is for M. Gambetta to get elected Senator, in place of Admiral Pothuau. The Union Républicaine would then elect M. Gambetta to the Presidency of the Senate, in virtue of which office he would be President of the Congress for the projected revision of the Constitution, and so play the leading rôle in the State.

The sanitary situation of Paris is very unsatisfactory at present. Typhoid fever was on the increase last week by 250 fatal cases as compared with 134 in the preceding week.

T. C.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The bugles have sounded. The Parliamentary hosts meet to do battle on Tuesday next, the 24th inst. Mr. Gladstone calls upon Ministerialists to support the Government on "the question of procedure, which has now assumed a paramount importance in its bearings on the public interest and on the efficiency of Parliament." Sir Stafford Northcote, on the other hand, reminds Conservatives not only of the "great importance" of "Parliamentary procedure," but also lays stress on "the statements which may be expected on Egyptian affairs." Whilst the majority of our legislators, in obedience to the summonses of their political chiefs, will at the commencement of next week be hurrying back to town, it may be of interest to remark that the Marquis of Salisbury will be entertaining a legion of friends at Hatfield House in honour of the coming of age of his eldest son, Lord Cranborne. On such a happy occasion there may well be a truce to politics, and a general felicitation of the noble Marquis and Lord Cranborne on the event of Monday next. But it will be only the lull before the storm.

The vivacity with which the Earl of Northbrook assailed Opposition critics from the Liberal platforms in Conservative Liverpool; and the liveliness Sir Stafford Northcote sought to impart to his Inverness animadversions, may be accepted as tokens of the briskness of the fight, which is on the eve of being resumed at St. Stephen's. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, was hardly as effective at Inverness as he was at Glasgow. The right hon. Baronet lapsed into a platitudinous style not unsuggestive of diligent study of the "Proverbial Philosophy" of Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper. His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who presided on the 13th inst. over the large meeting of Northern Conservative Associations in the Music-Hall of Inverness, formulated the chief charges against the Administration of Mr. Gladstone far more concisely. His Grace was not sure Foreign Office "dawdling" had not brought on the war in Egypt; he thought the deplorable condition of Ireland was also to be attributed to the neglect of the Government; and he made amends for his former difference with the Marquis of Salisbury as to the impolicy of throwing out the Irish Arrears Bill in the House of Lords by tersely characterising that benevolent and charitable measure of relief as "A Bill brought in by her Majesty's Government for the purpose of taxing the people of Ireland, England, and Scotland to relieve the fraudulent tenants of Ireland."

The First Lord of the Admiralty must have astonished his most intimate friends by his really smart replies, on Oct. 13, to Lord Carnarvon and Sir Stafford Northcote at the luncheon given to his Lordship by the Junior Reform Club of Liverpool. The Earl of Northbrook's cheering figures with regard to the improved state of Ireland gave evident satisfaction to the great meeting of Liberals in Hengler's Circus in the evening. But Mr. Henry Fawcett was manifestly the more popular orator at this popular gathering. This clear and able speech of the Postmaster-General was in the main a solid contribution to the discussion of the Land Question—a question ripe for legislative solution. He emphatically dwelt in the first place on the urgent necessity of a lively public pressure being brought to bear upon Parliament to accelerate the action of Government in the matter. But Mr. Fawcett, while recognising the favour with which the Trades Union Congress recently regarded Mr. George's visionary scheme for the "Nationalisation of the land," frankly and unreservedly condemned the proposition, not only as being impracticable, but as being absolutely unjust and injurious to the thrifty working classes themselves. This Mr. Fawcett proved to demonstration. The direction in which legislation would be useful was indicated by the right hon. gentleman (whose elevation to the Cabinet would incontestably strengthen it) in the following pregnant sentence:—

In thus directing your attention to the important results that may be obtained by abolishing the law of entail and primogeniture by alterations in the present cumbrous system of settlements and by facilitating in every manner possible the transfer of land, can any one doubt that in effecting these changes any Government by whom they may be undertaken will have formidable difficulties to encounter? And the practical consideration which I now want to bring home to you is this: What chance can there be that these difficulties will be successfully surmounted if the people, instead of giving those reforms a cordial and united support, waste their strength in the advocacy of schemes which I venture to say are neither desirable nor attainable?

Who can be the new Conservative chieftain for the Commons, Mr. Edward Clarke has in his mind's eye? Can it be—Lord Randolph Churchill? Or, Mr. Henry Chaplin? With habitual elocutionary fervour, Mr. Chaplin (aided by the incisive eloquence of his colleague, Mr. Edward Stanhope) on Monday addressed his constituents in Mid-Lincolnshire, and discoursed with much polemical relish on the many shortcomings of the Government. Quite as sweepingly did Mr. Chaplin condemn Ministers for their alleged delinquencies at a large Conservative gathering in Sheffield on the previous Friday; and it may be noted that on the same date Mr. Cecil Raikes discharged a similar task for the benefit of Welshmen at Swansea.

Revisiting Scotland, we find that in Edinburgh the United Liberal Committee has been informed of Mr. James Cowan's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds in consequence of failing health.

A new transformation was effected in Dublin on Tuesday, when the Land League was transmogrified into "The Irish National League." It was significant that the change was not effected without a verbal passage of arms between Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and Mr. Davitt, the latter of whom was in favour of carrying on an agitation for the "abolition of landlordism." It may also be observed that a letter received from Mr. Patrick Egan, resigning the treasurer'ship of the Land League, disclosed the fact that out of £244,820 received by him he had a balance in hand of £31,900. Not unreasonably, Mr. Egan asked that the Land League accounts should be officially audited.

Alderman Bright, Mayor of Leamington, laid the foundation-stone on Tuesday of the new municipal buildings which are to be erected on a site near the Parade, at a cost of £20,000. The architect is Mr. C. Cundell, and the contractor Mr. John Fell, both local men.

Dr. Bewick was consecrated Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, on Wednesday morning by Cardinal Manning, in place of the late Dr. Chadwick. The Archbishop of Glasgow and the Bishop of Leeds, with several other prelates and about one hundred and twenty clergy, were present.

A representative conference was held on Tuesday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, relative to Congregational church extension in London. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided. A proposal was received from an anonymous donor to give £2000 for five years, if another £18,000 a year was raised, also £100 for each Congregational hall erected in London. The proposal met with a generous response, upwards of £14,000 being subscribed in the room. Through these gifts the jubilee fund of the Congregational Union now exceeds £200,000.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Angel-Smith, F. A., Rector of St. Peter's with Holy Cross, Canterbury; Vicar of Aldburgh with Golden Parva, York.
 Bidwell, H. M. T.; Vicar of Magor with Redwick.
 Browne, Barrington Gore; Rector of Peper Harow.
 Bussell, F. G.; Senior Curate of Leamington; Vicar of Stainland, near Halifax.
 Carmichael, Hartley, Curate of St. Michael's, Highgate; Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
 Collins, Charles Creaghe, Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor-Elect (Mr. Alderman Knight).
 Connor, G. H., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Newport, I.W.; Dean of Windsor and Domestic Chaplain to the Queen.
 Cox, W. L. Paige; Vicar of St. Peter's, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
 Davidson, Randall Thomas, Resident Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
 Furlong, Alexander Montgomery; Vicar of Toller Porcorum, otherwise Great Toller, N. Dorset.
 Hodgson, John Henry, Assistant-Curate of Battersea; Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral.
 Howes, A. P., East London Missionary; Rector of Bolton Abbey.
 Lancaster, John James, Curate of St. Simon's, Liverpool; Vicar of St. Peter's, Inskip, near Garstang.
 Leakey, Arundell; Vicar of Acton, Suffolk.
 Maitland, Herbert Thomas, late Curate of the united parishes of St. Martin and St. Paul, Canterbury; Vicar of Postling, near Hythe.
 Percival, J., President of Trinity College, Oxford; Canon of Bristol Cathedral.
 Robins, Arthur, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.
 Scott, C., Vicar of Chertsey; Vicar of Seaton, Devonshire.
 Strange, F. W. A.; English Chaplain at Port Said.
 Street, James, Chaplain of the North Surrey District School, Anerley; Chaplain of the Boys' Home, Regent's Park.
 VVyryan, H., Vicar of Seaton, Devonshire; Vicar of Chertsey, Surrey.
 Walker, G. Sherbrooke; Curate-in-Charge of St. Catherine's District, Ladywood, Birmingham.—*Guardian*.

After complete restoration, the parish church of Tidcombe, Wilts, was reopened for Divine service on Tuesday.

The Church Congress being over, various later diocesan conferences have been held throughout the country.

The parish church of Pelynt, Cornwall, was reopened last week, after restoration, from designs by Mr. Piers St. Aubyn.

The Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which has been closed for some weeks for necessary cleaning and repairs, will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday, Nov. 5.

Yesterday week Lord Northbrook laid the foundation-stone of St. Margaret's Hall, which is connected with St. Margaret's Church, Anfield, in the suburbs of Liverpool.

A committee has been formed to promote a memorial to Bishop Berkeley in the old Cathedral of Cloyne. At least £2000 will be required, and of this more than £200 has been received. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. H. K. Moore, hon. secretary, 3, Newenham-terrace, Cork; or to Mr. R. Caulfield, LL.D., the Royal Cork Institute.

The Lord Mayor laid the foundation-stone last Saturday of new schools and mission premises in Mayfield-street, near Dalston Junction, in connection with Holy Trinity Church, Dalston. This is one of the so-called "emigrant churches" transplanted from the City in consequence of the operation of the Church Benefices Act, and was built by the Merchant Taylors' Company, in the midst of a crowded population.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the new Cathedral at Truro, held recently at Penzance, it was reported that the subscriptions promised and paid up to the present time amounted to £54,000. The sum spent on the work accomplished and on that ordered is £57,000. The architect advised that the building of the north transept should be at once proceeded with. This will entail an additional outlay of over £5000 to complete the first portion of the cathedral, including the north transept and the south porch.

The Bishop of Exeter has reopened the parish church of Stonehouse, to which a new and substantial chancel, organ chamber, and vestry have been added, the old vestry having been converted into a baptistery. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe presided at a subsequent luncheon, and bore witness to the indefatigable work of Bishop Temple at a time when the Church had not only many foes without but many lukewarm friends within. The right rev. prelate urged, as the paramount need of the times, steady adherence to conscientious convictions, combined with unlimited charity.

An important addition has been made to the altar of Canterbury Cathedral by the filling in of four open spaces facing the choir with enamel Mosaic designs. The subjects are four angels, taken from the celebrated painting of Fra Angelico, the originals of which are now treasured at Venice. The background of each is of rich gold, on which the delicately and artistically traced figures present a striking picture when seen in a favourable light. The Mosaics are the gifts of Canon Pearson; and the work has been carried out by the Venice and Murano Glass and Mosaic Company.

St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, was reopened yesterday week, after having been repaired, renovated, and improved, both externally and internally, at a cost of £4000. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state. The Rev. Canon Duckworth preached. The side windows, of tinted cathedral glass, are all new; while the two stained-glass windows at the east end of the building were presented by the Crusaders' Lodge of Freemasons. The brass lectern was given by the Clerkenwell Lodge of the craft. The altar has been entirely remodelled. The exterior of the edifice has undergone substantial repairs, and the cost of the entire restoration has been over £3000. After the service a luncheon was given in the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, the Lord Mayor presiding.

St. Paul's Church, Camden-square, N.W., which had been closed for some time for general repairs and alterations, was reopened for public worship on Sunday, the 15th inst., with choral service. The west window of this church has been filled with stained glass by Mr. James Barton, of Camden-road, in memory of his sisters, Mary and Louisa Barton. It was designed and executed by Messrs. Lavers, Westlake, and Co., of Endell-street, Bloomsbury. In addition, a new approach and west door entrance have been made, the organ has been removed and restored (by Mr. Alfred Monk, organ-builder), and six windows have been filled in with richly-coloured stained glass of geometrical and mosaic design (executed by Messrs. Bell and Co., Kentish Town-road), at the cost of Mr. James Barton. The choir stalls, which are of handsome appearance, were given by Mr. C. Wilson, vestryman of St. Pancras, and were executed from designs made by himself. A handsome stained-glass east window has recently been placed in Staplehurst church, Kent, as a memorial of the late Mr. Henry Hoare and Lady Mary, his wife. It was designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London.

We hear that the enterprising proprietors of Pears' Soap have given an order to the London Stereoscopic Company for 200,000 portraits of Madame Patti and Mrs. Langtry—the largest order of the kind ever given, we believe. These, we understand, are connected with the testimonials given to Messrs. Pears by these ladies, and are for gratuitous distribution throughout the United States.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Princesses have driven out daily, and the Grand Duke of Hesse continues to have good sport with his gun. The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Balmoral yesterday week, on their visit to Blytheswood, the Grand Duke of Hesse accompanying them to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's) was drawn up at the station; and an address was presented to and acknowledged by his Royal Highness. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton dined with her Majesty on Saturday; and on Sunday the Rev. W. W. Tulloch also joined the Royal dinner circle, after having officiated at the service in the private chapel, at which the Queen and all the Royal family at Balmoral were present. Lord Carlingford has arrived as Minister in attendance on the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince, during his few hours' stay in Paris with his sons, was visited by M. Grévy at the Hôtel Bristol. His Royal Highness, after taking leave of Princes Albert Victor and George at Lausanne, where they will reside for some time, returned to Paris, where he arrived on Sunday. The Prince visited Lady Holland, and returned M. Grévy's visit. The Princess, who remained at Marlborough House, attended Divine service on Sunday with her daughters. Her Royal Highness inspected the Ascot Hospital on Monday, and in the evening, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, visited Madame Tussaud and Son's Exhibition. On Tuesday the Princess went to Eastwell Park, and lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, returning to town in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. The Princess has visited the Duchess of Cambridge, and has entertained the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at luncheon.

The Duke of Edinburgh attended the Bristol Musical Festival on Thursday, when an address was presented to him. Yesterday (Friday) his Royal Highness was to lay the foundation-stone of the old Eddystone lighthouse on its removal to the Hoe, Plymouth; Prince Henry, son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, who had previously arrived at Plymouth, on board the German warship Olga, being present.

The Duke of Connaught has returned safely to Cairo from his voyage up the Nile. His Royal Highness leaves for England shortly.

The opening of the Glasgow Art-Needlework School by the Duke of Albany, last Saturday, was the occasion of a right loyal reception to his Royal Highness and the Duchess of Albany. Their Royal Highnesses, who were the guests of Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell, of Blytheswood, were received on their arrival in the city by the municipal authorities with due honour. Addresses were presented, and bouquets were accepted by the Duchess. The freedom of the city was afterwards conferred upon the Duke, and the Lord Provost subsequently entertained their Royal Highnesses at luncheon, with some 300 guests.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor left Vienna last Saturday evening for Gödöllő to take up his residence there for the autumn. The Empress and the young Archduchess Valérie are there.

The decrees appointing Baron Kemezy as Minister of Public Works and Communication, and Count Paul Szechenyi as Minister of Commerce, have appeared in the official *Gazette*.

The estimates of the Budget for 1883 were submitted to the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Thursday week. The total expenditure is set down at 322,700,000 fl. and the total revenue at 301,000,000 fl. The deficit is 8,900,000 fl. less than that of the last Budget.

Not only Buda-Pesth, but all Hungary, held on Sunday a great commemorative festival, the unveiling of the statue of the late poet Petöfi.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince celebrated his fifty-first birthday on Wednesday, when there were great family festivities at Potsdam.

From the Imperial balance-sheet for the Budget year 1881-2 laid before the Federal Council, it appears that the total income during this period amounted to 726,119,441 marks, and the expenditure to 701,042,326; about 10½ millions of the surplus being placed to account in the next Budget.

Count Hatzfeldt has, the *Times*' correspondent at Berlin says, been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Prince Bismarck, in the same position as Herr von Bülow.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Government has presented in the States-General a bill for reducing the electoral qualification, having the effect of increasing the number of persons eligible to vote by 22,000.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor, the Empress, and the Imperial children, together with the whole Court, left Peterhof yesterday week for Gatchina, to take up their residence there.

On the 12th inst. the Moscow National Exhibition was open to the public for the last time.

An official account of the receipts and expenditure of the Russian Empire up to Aug. 1, shows a difference in favour of the current over the previous year of 56,750,000 roubles.

Russia is massing troops on the Persian frontier, but as yet their force does not exceed 16,000 men.

DENMARK.

The King embarked at Copenhagen yesterday week for Lübeck, en route for Gmunden, to assist at the christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. His Majesty had a rough passage.

GREECE.

The war-vessel *Amphitrite* has been ordered to proceed to Brindisi, in order to take on board the King and Queen of Greece on the 24th inst. Their Majesties will visit Corfu on their way back to Greece.

AMERICA.

The President received a warm welcome at Boston last week. He was received at Faneuil Hall and afterwards at his hotel.

One seat in the Senate has been gained by the Republicans in West Virginia; but in Ohio they have suffered defeat.

The Postal Department reports for the past fiscal year show 1,836,775 dols. surplus revenues. This is the first year since the rebellion in which the postal service has been conducted without a deficit, the reason being the saving effected through the stoppage of the Star Route frauds.

Very favourable reports are published of the prospects of the cotton crop.

The first match of the Australian cricketers in America concluded last week in their favour by seven wickets.

The estate of the late Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, has been sworn by her son and executor, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, United States Secretary for War, under 180,000 dols. Besides personal effects, the estate included

72,000 dols. in Government bonds. This sets at rest the rumours which frequently gained currency during Mrs. Lincoln's lifetime as to her being in reduced circumstances.

The amount expended during the present fiscal year by the Government at Washington for the education of native Indians in the States is 735,500 dols. Out of this 50,000 dols. has been incurred by the increased accommodation which has been afforded at the schools, and 150,000 dols. for industrial schools.

By way of demonstrating the enormous changes which must be constantly in progress in the population of the United States, it may be stated that during the year which ended June 30, 1882, no fewer than 789,000 emigrants landed at the various ports in the States.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for Victoria has received a telegraphic despatch from Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Treasurer of the Colony, giving particulars of the Revenue returns for the quarter recently ended. The amount of revenue for the quarter is £1,322,640, being an increase of £32,912 over the corresponding period of 1881. The revenue for the year is £5,621,675, an increase compared with that of 1881 of £317,039. The principal items of increase in the year are £161,138 in Customs, £35,290 on Excise, £121,274 on railways and public works, and on the postal department £23,748.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Last Sunday was the tercentenary of the birthday of the Gregorian Calendar.

Mr. Andrews, Q.C., has accepted the Irish judgeship rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Baron Fitzgerald.

Earl Spencer arrived in Dublin on Monday evening from England, and proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge.

Mr. Pendarves-Vivian, M.P., has bought the estate of Bosahan, in West Cornwall, from the representatives of the late Mr. Grylls, of Helston.

The Weston-super-Mare Town Council have accepted the offer of Mrs. Henry Davies to give land valued at £7000 as a people's park, to perpetuate her late husband's memory.

A National Sea Fisheries Protection Association was inaugurated at Great Yarmouth on Tuesday night with a banquet. Mr. F. Birkbeck, M.P., the president, occupied the chair.

At the Michaelmas session for the county of Surrey, on Tuesday, it was unanimously agreed to petition the Queen that the county should be divided on March 25, 1883, into five coroner's districts, instead of two as at present.

Mr. E. R. Wharton, M.A., has been elected to an official Fellowship at Jesus College, Oxford; and Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and Mr. Whitley Stokes have been elected to honorary Fellowships at the same college.

The election for the London School Board is fixed to take place on Friday, Nov. 24. Tuesday, Nov. 7, is the last day on which nominations may be made; and Tuesday, Nov. 14, the last on which candidates may withdraw.

There were 2477 births and 1563 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 132 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 94, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The Connaught Theatre has been sold, subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery, by Messrs. Thurgood and Martin, of Chancery-lane. The premises, after decoration, will be opened under the management of Mr. John Baum.

The Liverpool emigration returns for September show a slight decrease as compared with those of last year. The departures, however, exceeded 20,000, of whom more than 13,000 were English emigrants.

Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Dean Forest, opened a cottage hospital at Aylburton-upon-Severn last week. The institution originated with Mrs. Bathurst, of The Park. Following the ceremony there was a luncheon at the old mansion, attended by the clergy and gentry of the district.

The Marine Exhibition at Tynemouth was practically closed last Saturday by the presentation of the prizes to the successful exhibitors by the Earl of Ravensworth. The exhibition had been open since Sept. 5, during which time it had been visited by upwards of 240,000 persons.

Sir Garnet Wolsley has made known his readiness to accept the offer of a peerage, and will take his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Wolsley. It is stated Sir Beauchamp Seymour will probably take the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester, in the county of Warwick.

Strenuous efforts are being made to establish a fund for old and disabled soldiers. A bequest of £10,000 was made some years ago for that object; but it is utterly inadequate, and an influential committee has been formed for supplementing that sum. The Queen subscribes £100.

On Tuesday the ninth provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was opened at Hull, Mr. Thomas Paine (London) presiding. Papers were read by the president, Mr. Ford (Gray's Inn), Mr. W. T. Woodhouse (Hull), and Mr. F. K. Muntion (London). In the evening a banquet to the members was given by the Hull Law Society.

The following Civil List pensions have been granted by the Queen, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister:—Mr. John Hullah, for his services as a teacher of music, £150 per annum; Mr. James Rawson Gardiner, the historian and editor of State papers, £150; and Mrs. Emma Robinson, widow of Canon Robinson, for many years one of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, £80.

The Mayor of Maidstone last week declared dedicated as a public recreation ground for ever some twelve acres of land known as Penenden-heath, an historical spot on which great county gatherings were held till within the last half-century. His Worship also laid the foundation-stone of a fever hospital for twenty four beds, at a cost of about £5000. A banquet was held to celebrate the double event.

Last week a smaller number of steamers arrived at Liverpool with live stock and fresh meat on board from the United States and Canada, and the arrivals consequently show a decrease in live stock and fresh meat, with the exception of sheep, which was the largest arrival for some weeks past; the total being 1133 cattle, 4000 sheep, 2245 quarters of beef, and 100 carcasses of mutton.

William Brookshaw, said to be a traveller, was committed for trial from Bow-street Police Court last Saturday, on the charge of threatening to murder the Prince of Wales. He had sent a letter to Colonel Teesdale, declaring that, unless the Prince sent him £10 within a week, he should treat him worse than Lord Frederick Cavendish was served. Brookshaw, who was arrested in Fulham Workhouse, denied his guilt.

The Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, will lay the foundation-stone of the new wing of the North-West London Hospital, in Kentish Town-road, on Wednesday next; and next Saturday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have consented to distribute the prizes in connection with the Working Men's Industrial Exhibition, held at Brunswick House, Vauxhall, which closes to-day.

The Post Office authorities announce that on and after Nov. 1 letter-boxes for the receipt of late letters from the public will be affixed to all mail trains in which sorting duty is performed. The letter-box will be suspended outside the sorting carriage at each station at which the train stops, and the practice of taking in letters at the door of the sorting carriage will be discontinued. The letters must bear an extra fee of ½d., prepaid by stamp.

Resolutions were passed on Tuesday at a meeting of merchants and others interested in the improvement of communication across the Thames below London Bridge approving generally of the scheme of Sir Joseph Bazalgette—a high-level bridge and two tunnels—urging that the three plans should be brought before Parliament separately and distinctly, and that, pending the erection of permanent works, free communication should be afforded by means of floating ferries.

Lieutenant-Colonel White, V.C., C.B., of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, now quartered in Edinburgh, was presented at Belfast on Tuesday with a handsome sword of honour, subscribed for by residents in his native county of Antrim, in recognition of his gallant services, especially during the Afghan campaign. General Viscount Templeton presided at the ceremony, and Lord Waveney and Lord O'Neill took part in the proceedings. The sword was manufactured by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, of Regent-street.

At a meeting of the Common Council on the 12th inst. a motion of Mr. Lewis Henry Phillips that Sir Garnet Wolsley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour be invited to a déjeuner at the Guildhall on the occasion of the presentation to them of the freedom of the City, at an expense not exceeding £2000, was rejected by a majority of forty-seven. One member pointed out that in the many presentations of the past no déjeuner had been given, and that a presentation was only accompanied by a déjeuner in the case of Royalty.

THE ABERFOYLE RAILWAY.

A new line of access to some of the picturesque scenes in the Highlands of Stirlingshire and Perthshire was opened on the 2nd inst.—namely, the Strathendrick and Aberfoyle Railway. Aberfoyle, situated on the upper stream of the Forth, and near the Trossachs, is about thirty miles from Glasgow; it has now been brought within a railway journey of an hour and a half from that city. The length of new railway constructed by the Company whose undertaking has just been completed, at a cost of £62,000, is only nine miles altogether; but has been a difficult piece of engineering work, as it passes over Flanders Moss, which in many parts is 20 ft. or 30 ft. deep, and of shifting consistence. The new line is comprised within two different sections. The first begins at the Killearn terminus of the Blane Valley line, and, stretching north-west a distance of about two miles and three-quarters, crossing the Endrick by a fine iron-girder bridge of two arches, joins, at Gartness, the Forth and Clyde Railway, along which it passes as far as Bucklyvie. Here the second section commences, the line branching off to the north-west, traversing a little over five miles, and terminating at Aberfoyle. The route of this latter portion of the line crosses Flanders Moss, which was the site of the ancient Caledonian Forest, spans the river Forth, passes within a mile of the prettily situated village of Gartmore, almost skirts the famous Lake of Menteith with its interesting islands, one of which bears the ruins of an Augustinian Friary, where the unfortunate Queen Mary spent some of her girlhood's days, and on to the "clachan" and the vicinity of the picturesque Loch Ard. From Aberfoyle there is a road over the hills four miles in length, leading to the Trossachs. It is intended to improve this road, with the view of developing the slate quarries there, and also of establishing a circular coach tour, to include Aberfoyle and the Trossachs. Aberfoyle is likely to become a favourite resort, being near the lovely Loch Ard, about a mile distant from the present terminus. The loch is stocked with fish from Lochleven, so that lovers of the gentle art will find additional attraction. The name of the Bailie Nicol Jarvie Hotel reminds every reader of "Rob Roy" that Aberfoyle has the most romantic associations. Besides a station for the convenience of those living in the village of Gartmore, a new station is being built at Killearn, about half a mile nearer the village than the present terminus of the Blane Valley Railway. The Duke of Montrose, who owns much property at Aberfoyle, is chairman of the railway company. The engineers were Messrs. Formans and McCall, of Glasgow; the contractor was Mr. Hugh Kennedy, of Partick. Our Illustrations of Views on the new Aberfoyle Railway are from photographs by Mr. J. B. Readman, of Moray-place, Edinburgh.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS.

We have received specimens of these seasonable productions thus early from several houses, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to give any one firm the award of merit. The variety and beauty of these productions—in many cases works of art—is astonishing.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, of Coleman-street, were first in the field, at any rate, if they are not also first in excellence, and they are to be congratulated on the brightness, delicacy, and beauty of their cards.

The specimens sent by Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, of Jewin-street, include some of the charming designs to which prizes were awarded by Messrs. Millais, Marcus Stone, and G. A. Storey, at their competitive exhibition held at the Suffolk-street Galleries in August last, when £5000 was awarded in prizes. Praise of their productions after this statement seems superfluous. It may be added that this firm has issued a prospectus of conditions for a new competition in Christmas card albums and designs for fancy articles, £1000 to be awarded as prizes.

Messrs. Mansell and Co., of Oxford-street, have an exhibition of Christmas and New-Year Cards, comprising the cards of all the principal makers, giving a comprehensive representation of this year's work. They are grouped thus—Scenes from the lives of our feathered friends, photographs of sweet landscapes, beautiful faces and figures, ferns, and so on.

From the Artistic Stationery Company, Bride-street, we have received a set of etchings on cards by George Cruikshank, junior; samples of Christmas cards; two specimens of hand-painted gelatine; satin cards; and note-paper and envelopes, with subjects drawn and etched on copper.

Sir Moses Montefiore completes his ninety-eighth year to-day (Saturday), 8th Heshvan; or, if the civil calendar be adopted, on Monday, Oct. 24. A special meeting of the Board of Deputies will be held to congratulate him. The occasion will be marked by the usual gifts of charity from Sir Moses to a series of ninety-eight poor persons.

The regulations for the use of the Inland Fish Market in Farringdon-street, which is shortly to be opened, were explained at a meeting of the Court of Common Council. The shops and stands are to be let to the highest bidders, and the market is to be open from four in the morning until six in the evening, except on Saturdays, when it will be closed at eight.



1. Loch Ard, near Aberfoyle.
5. Another View of Loch Ard.

2. Bridge over the Forth.
6. Bridge over the Endrick.

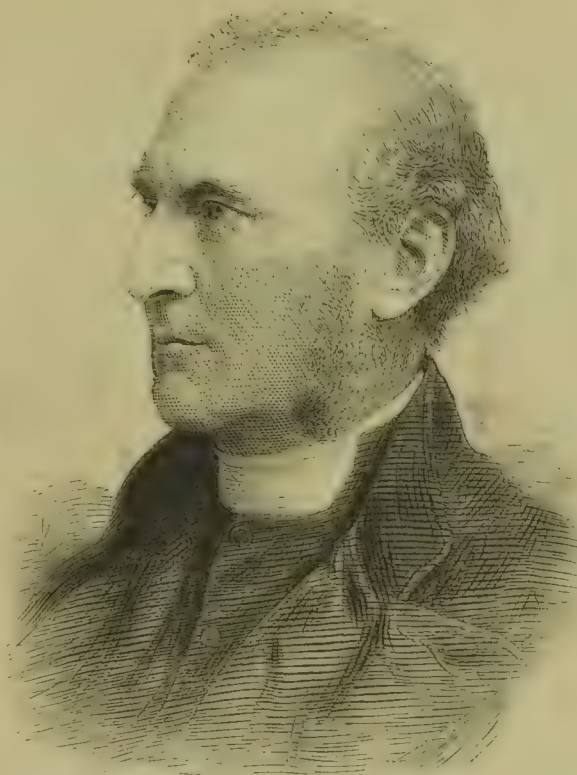
3. The Priory, Inchmahome.
7. Old Bridge over the Forth.

4. Ellen's Isle, Loch Katrine.
8. The Bailie Nicol Jarvie Hotel, Aberfoyle.

THE NEW DEAN OF WINDSOR.

The Very Rev. George Henry Connor, appointed Dean of Windsor in succession to the late Very Rev. Hon. G. V. Wellesley, was born about the year 1823, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in honours in 1845, and proceeded M.A. in 1851. He was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford in 1853. He was ordained Deacon in 1846 by the Bishop of Down and Connor, and was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Lincoln in the following year. He has been successively Minister of St. Thomas's Chapel, Newport; Curate of St. Jude's, Southsea; Curate of Wareham, Dorsetshire; and has held the Vicarage of Newport, Isle of Wight, since 1852. He was Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen from 1872 to 1874, when he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. In the same year he was appointed Rural Dean of Medina, Chaplain to the Governor of the Isle of Wight in 1875, and Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral in 1877. He has also held since 1879 the office of Official and Commissary of the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Wight. The new Dean is the author of "Ordination, Hospital, and other Sermons," and of a volume of "Sermons published by command of the Queen."

Claremont House, according to the recent report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, is no longer the property of the State. It was bought in 1816 as a residence for Princess Charlotte, and in it she died. The house was occupied by her husband until his election as King of the Belgians, and the Prince, who had been called from a private station to a throne, was succeeded in his turn by Louis Philippe. The house and estate were acquired by the Crown for £65,000, and they have now passed into the possession of a trustee for the private use of the Queen for about £8000 more. So far as the occupation of the palace is concerned, the change of ownership will not produce any alteration.

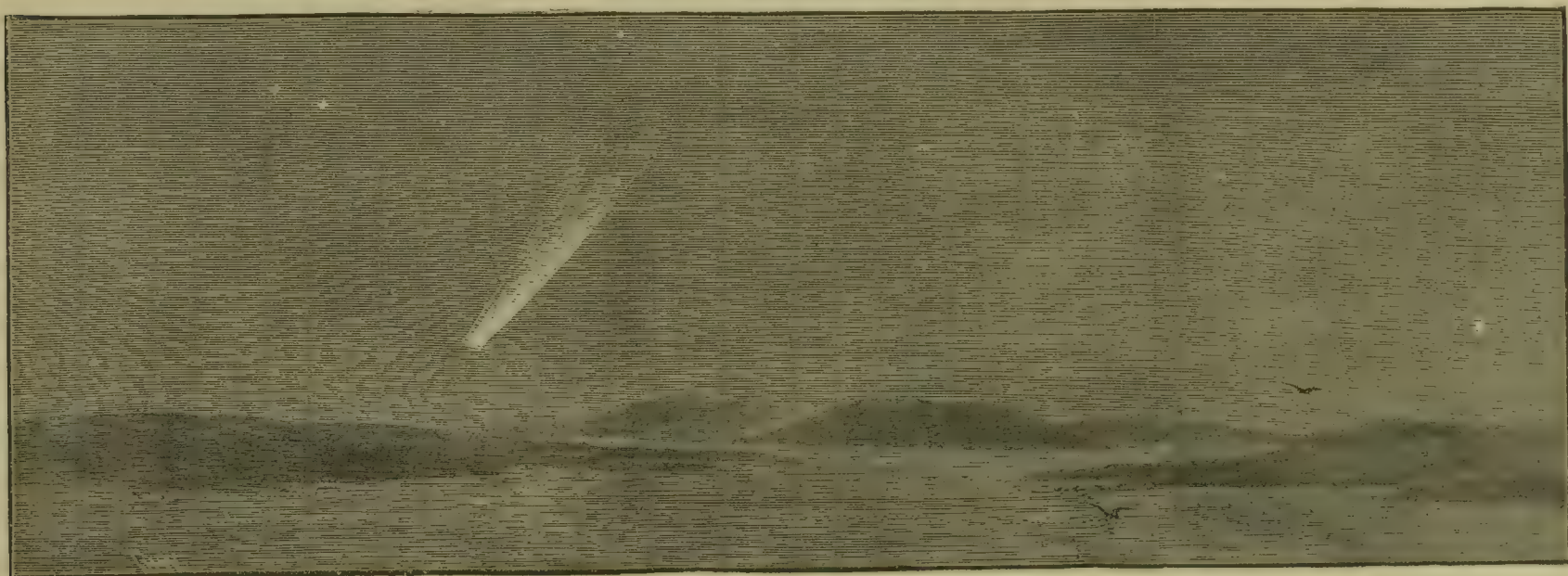


THE VERY REV. CANON CONNOR, NEW DEAN OF WINDSOR.

BURNING OF INGESTRE HALL.

One of the fine old rural mansions of the English nobility was destroyed by fire on Thursday week. This was Ingestre Hall, on the banks of the Trent, four miles east of Stafford, one of the great houses belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and giving his title to Lord Ingestre. It was originally the seat of the Chetwynd family, from whom it passed by marriage, in the last century, to Earl Talbot, head of the younger branch of the Talbots, whose descendant, the late Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1858 established his claim to the Premier Earldom of England. The house was of the Elizabethan period, or rather of the time of James I., but the garden front was rebuilt by Nash, for the late Earl Talbot, in good imitation of the older part. It contained many old family portraits and other pictures and prized works of art. The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury were at Alton Towers, twenty miles distant, when the disaster of last week took place. The fire was discovered by the servants between five and six o'clock in the morning. The engines were sent for, and came as soon as possible from Stafford; but the building could not be saved. Efforts were then made to save a part of the furniture, paintings, and other valuables, which were removed to the church close by, the stables, and the cottages near. The whole of the state-room floor, which was of massive proportions, fell through into the grand hall below, and the flames shot through the main entrance to the other side of the building. The beams of old wood in the house caught fire very rapidly, and great alarm was caused by the falling of floors and stonework. Some paintings and old oak carved furniture were saved, but the plate was stowed in a safe in the cellar, and could not be reached. Thousands of bottles of wine of great age were lost, and the grand historical paintings on the staircase were destroyed.

Our View of Ingestre Hall is from a photograph by Mr. W. Tilley, of Stafford, published by Messrs. Marion and Co., Soho-square.



THE COMET AS SEEN FROM H.M.S. ORION, LAKE TIMSAH, OCT. 1, 4.30 A.M.



INGESTRE HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Extra Supplement.

AFTERNOON DANCE ON BOARD A
MAN-OF-WAR.

This lively scene of marine social festivity may be imagined to have taken place at a Mediterranean port, visited by some vessel of the British naval squadron, during the operations connected with the late war in Egypt. It would seem that a party of ladies and gentlemen from the seaport town, including persons of different classes and nationalities, have been invited by the officers of the ship, in return for previous local hospitalities, to a luncheon and dance upon the quarter-deck. Our commissioned heroes and gallants, of every rank in the service, have ever been ready and willing to make themselves agreeable to the more amiable sex, in which respect, we believe, the same behaviour is equally characteristic of the brave Jack Tars on the main-deck before the mast. Sailors may always claim a full share of feminine regard and indulgence, whether afloat or ashore; and many a bluejacket could sing, if he pleased, of "The girl I left behind me," as well as the martial wearer of a scarlet uniform. It needs but one glance at our Artist's drawing of this scene, to perceive that the younger and handsomer men, the junior Lieutenants more especially, are far advanced in the good graces of their fair guests, notwithstanding the free-and-easy style of their dress and manners; and no objection is made to a cigarette in the intervals of dancing. The seniors must be content with a measured and guarded return of ladylike favours in answer to their chivalrous politeness; but even the queerest of the bald-headed veterans, if he happens to be a skilful waltzer, may be sure of finding partners who will not easily be tired. In the meantime, refreshments are handed round by "Jack," who acts as waiter, and there is a free consumption of cognac and seltzer-water, as well as champagne.

EDUCATION.

The session at Bedford College, York-place, was begun on the 11th inst., by an opening lecture on Scipio given to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen by Professor E. S. Beesly. At the close of the lecture Professor Beesly referred to the unprecedented success of the students of Bedford College at the recent examinations of the London University.

The opening meeting of the winter session of the City of London College was held on the 12th inst. in the theatre of the City of London School. Mr. H. C. Richards occupied the chair; and Prebendary Whittington, the principal, gave the opening address.

The annual general meeting of the College for Working Women was held on Monday evening at 7, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square. Mr. A. Macmillan presided, and the Lord Mayor distributed the certificates of merit awarded by the Society of Arts for satisfactory examination passed in subjects such as arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history. The chairman congratulated the meeting upon the increase which had taken place in the number of students during the past year, and spoke hopefully of the prospect of adding a college hall to meet the growing demands upon the institution.

The programme of Technological Examinations for the session 1882-3 of the City and Guilds of London Institute has been issued. It differs in few particulars only from the programme of the preceding year, showing, presumably, that the revised regulations, under which the examinations have been, this year for the first time, conducted, have worked satisfactorily.

The proposal, originally made by Mr. Thackeray, that a memorial should be erected to Fielding, has lately assumed a definite shape. Mr. Arthur Kinglake, having received sufficient promises of support to justify the step, has commissioned Miss Margaret Thomas, the sculptor of the marble bust of Somerville, recently placed in the Shirehall at Taunton, to execute a fitting memorial to the great novelist.

Official correspondence relating to the proposed Channel Tunnel has been published. The report of the Channel Tunnel Defence Committee is included in the volume, and throws doubt on the practicability of successfully defending this end of the tunnel. Sir John Adye thinks this would be perfectly practicable, but Sir Garnet Wolseley is strongly of the opposite opinion. He considers the construction of the tunnel would be disastrous to England. The Duke of Cambridge is also opposed to it.

Further experiments were made at Aberdeen Harbour on Monday to test the efficacy of oil in subduing the waves. In consequence of a gale from the south-east the water at the entrance to the harbour was very rough. A large quantity of oil—about seventy gallons—was pumped through valves which had been placed across the channel, and the effect was very marked; the waves, on reaching the belts of oil, losing much of their formidable character, and assuming the form of smooth and comparatively harmless rollers.

A PEEP AT POMPEII.

I have already told you of that lovely August morning when, having rested in the semi-darkness of the little Hotel Diomed, I was told to walk up stairs in order to be presented to the buried city. I had driven all the way from Torre Annunziata and seen no sign or trace of Pompeii; how then, in the name of wonder, should I discover it up the rickety wooden staircase of a very ordinary cabaret? The silence of the place prepared me for the strange transformation that was in store for me. It was not the season for Pompeii, and I was destined to have the buried city all to myself. I had no companion but my thoughts, but still hesitated to accept the invitation, fearful of the disappointment of disillusion.

Don't you remember how the imagination used to be excited by that old fairy tale concerning some lovely princesses who got up in the middle of the night, opened a trap-door, and quietly descended by a staircase into a lovely garden full of jewelled lamps and enchanting scenery, where they found princes gay and active enough to make love to them, and to dance any amount of shoes into holes? If an enchanted garden could be discovered by going down through a trap-door, why should not there be a possible Pompeii by ascending to the top storey of an Italian inn. Naples is the city of enchantment, so I proceeded to walk up stairs, as if I were going to bed in a trumpery little pot-house, in order to see the dream of my life—the City of the Dead. I passed through a shop full of photographs and curiosities, a paltry, miserable, little upper chamber; and, as for the rest, I can only describe it as an extraordinary day-dream, a surprise in sight-seeing that, I suppose, has no parallel. I remember coming out of the trumpery bazaar on the top storey of the Hotel Diomed and crossing a kind of garden. I remember being suddenly met by a courteous guide, in a white linen coat and Berlin gloves. I remember taking a ticket at a kiosk—though it all seems even now as I recall it like a dream—and then suddenly the transformation was complete.

No more modern life, modern custom, modern Italy, or, indeed, modern existence. A gate had closed behind me, and I was in the City of the Dead. I had not gone down into a pit or ascended to an eminence. I was alone in a tremendous silence, with walls towering above my head; I was walking on stones worn with chariot-wheels, and was face to face with unburied temples. It was not the section of a place; but a whole city. The modern did not clash with the ancient. I was stepping where men and women had stepped to the bath, to the forum, to the theatre, to the baker's shop, seventy-nine years after the Birth of Christ. I was in Pompeii at last—a Pompeii more strange and wonderful, more compact and finished, more mysterious and alluring than anything that my wildest imagination had pictured. Not a soul about us, not a foot-fall to disturb the silence, not a whisper of the existence of a human being; the bright sun glared over our heads, the green lizards darted across the old worn stones and hid among the ruins, the guilty Vesuvius poured out its never-ending stream of lava. It was indeed the City of the Dead!

Opinions are divided as to the wisdom of seeing the Museum of Naples so rich in Pompeian discoveries, from the fresco on the walls to the collar stud of some scorched senator, before, or after, the visit to the actual scene. Failing the possibility of erecting at Pompeii itself a home for its buried treasures, I take it that the visit to the Museum should be after and not before that to Pompeii. But they have a fair compromise at the very gates of the city, in a small cabinet of curiosities, that prepares the mind for what is to follow. Mummied men and women with the death agony registered on their faces; dogs and cats with their muscles stiffened by pain; calcined bread, and both honey and oil preserved in bottles, just as they were poured—the wine-jars and the cooking utensils, the articles of adornment and domestic use that so immediately unite the present with the past, are all to be found in the temporary museum. But, after all, nothing can give the mind a better impression of Pompeii than Pompeii itself. Does anyone who has not seen it believe, or can he conceive, that it takes hours and hours to traverse Pompeii as it stands; that the civil and well-instructed guides do not show the ordinary traveller half or a quarter of what can be seen; that, unassisted, it would be possible to lose one's way in the marvellous maze of narrow streets, old temples, amphitheatres, bakers' shops, patricians' houses, and marvellous baths. When I imagined Pompeii, I thought I should mount on an eminence and look down upon it. But, on the contrary, Pompeii looked down upon me. The walls towered above our heads, and cast long shadows, pleasant enough on this burning August day; there were wide streets and narrow streets, imposing buildings and market places, temples almost intact, and monuments of rare beauty at each corner we turned during our pilgrimage.

The silence was the most striking thing of all. Literally, it could almost be felt. It was a songless city of silence. Our footfall echoed as we tramped the stones worn by the chariot wheels and the feet of the dead. For four hours I must have walked about, only resting on one of the marble seats of the

theatre, or in the cool of the "frigidarium" of the old baths, loitering for an instant in the flowered courtyard of the house of some wealthy citizen planted about with fountains and familiar gods; it was only for a short time that we examined the most recent excavations and watched the silent procession of children bearing the baskets of disturbed earth to be submitted to the process of careful analysis; we were only permitted just to peep at a marvellous fresco unearthed that very day, with its colours just as rich and its forms just as perfect as on the day when they were hidden for centuries; but, apart from these interruptions, we did not meet a living soul or human creature.

Silent as the place was, interesting and striking as it was, full as it was of treasures of art of matchless value, still, to my mind, Pompeii seemed eloquent with reproach. I saw here eloquently the writing on the wall, the vanity of civilisation, the limit of culture, the end of sensual gratification and selfishness. For over our heads stood Vesuvius, the same Vesuvius that had destroyed it, that same great mountain still threatening with its fire and smoke and flame. For I had seen other things besides the treasures of an artistic nature—other sights besides the sculptured marbles, the exquisite examples of grace and form and colour—other more hideous and revolting evidences of the shame that walks hand-in-hand with the best examples of culture and civilisation. There are doors at Pompeii that are kept closed to the many, and, though entered with curiosity, are left with feelings of regret. There is sufficient proof here that a nation's decay and a nation's highest point of civilisation are almost contemporary. There was much to be seen in Pompeii—much more than could be seen in a holiday visit. But, next to Pompeii unburied, the most impressive sight was the overhanging volcano that had buried it. The city was the scene of the struggle; the mountain was the evidence of judgment. For over this vast plain, scattered about with discovered beauties and covered monstrosities, with the seen and the unseen, the triumph of the pure and impure in art, stood, as it has stood for ages, that supreme vengeance—Vesuvius! "Thou hast kissed us, and hast smitten," should be written in letters of gold on the worn walls of Pompeii.

C. S.

Mr. W. Garnett, of Quernmor Park, Lancaster, writes on behalf of a committee formed for the building of another church in San Remo, that the rapid development of this winter health resort has rendered an increase in the church accommodation necessary. Last season there were over 5000 English visitors, while the existing building provides seats for only 300. With the cordial concurrence of the Bishop of Gibraltar, this committee has been formed, and plans for the new church have been prepared and presented by Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A. Subscriptions for the church will be received at Messrs Twining and Co.'s Bank, Strand.

Another diamond robbery is reported. A man called at Messrs. Welby's, representing himself to have come from Messrs. Attenborough, to choose a diamond suite. Suspicion was aroused, but on the man suggesting that some one should accompany him back with the property confidence was restored. On going to Messrs. Attenborough's he entered, and returned immediately, without a hat, saying it was all right, the customer for the diamonds was waiting; and the bag containing them was handed over to him.

The United Kingdom Alliance held its annual meeting on Tuesday at Manchester. The position and prospects of the movement are regarded most hopefully in the report. On all sides it is said there are encouraging signs of awakened public opinion, and the Prime Minister is stated to be pledged to bring in a Government measure dealing with the subject. The income of the organisation during the year exceeds £19,000, and the expenditure amounted to £17,500. Speaking as chairman, Sir Wilfrid Lawson remarked that they had much to congratulate themselves upon. The national liquor bill had been reduced by £20,000,000 since 1876. They had secured Sunday closing in Ireland and Wales, and hoped to have it soon in Cornwall and other English counties. A resolution in favour of local option was passed.

An Improvement Committee at Brighton has recommended the Town Council not to entertain the suggestion of the promoters of an extensive scheme for street improvement, that the council should subsidize them to the extent of £100,000, and contribute also the property belonging to the town included in the area proposed to be improved. The improvement contemplated is the construction of a street 50 ft. wide from North-street to the King's-road, an undertaking which would involve the demolition of much property of a valuable character. The promoters urge as a reason why the Corporation should assist them in the manner mentioned that the improvement would result in an increase in the rateable value of over £12,000, giving an increase to the local rates of over £3000 per annum, besides giving to the heart of the town a handsome street with property of uniform elevation.

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AN AFTERNOON DANCE ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.

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(Continued on page 431.)



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friend, saw that they did not go far wrong, for his Lordship was, in fact, Mr. Capper's Master of the Horse, and made too good a thing of it to neglect his duties.

It is often—perhaps nearly always—*prima facie* evidence against a man that he should be rich, for many pounds and much probity are seldom found together. But Mr. Capper had done nothing wrong, and it was quite refreshing to see for once that Fortune had made so fair a choice for the recipient of her favours. They did not add much to his individual happiness. He never spent three hundred a year on himself, for he was naturally abstemious, liked plain food of a coarse sort, and shrank from all sorts of display. The agent of a South American Government, who wanted him to float a new loan, found him eating bread and bacon on his thumb, in company with one of his own workmen. He rose very civilly when accosted by the political financier, wiped his mouth without embarrassment, and led the way to a place more suitable for the reception of visitors of rank. Then he discussed the subject of the proposed advance in so shrewd a manner as to leave his guest with a very considerable respect for his abilities. Indeed, if he had not possessed more intelligence than the average run of diplomatists he would hardly have been the man he was—one who had not only made money but knew how to keep it.

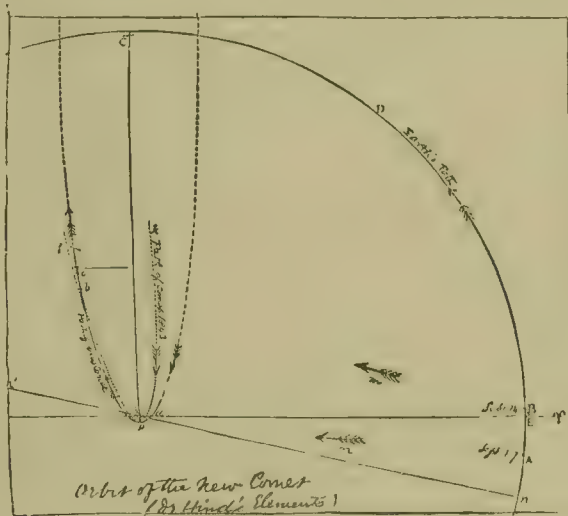
To be sure, there were a great many scandals about him. He got drunk, some people said; and others that he had bought his wife at a fair. He let them talk: it did not signify to him what they said. He did a great deal of good with his money. A hodman, too, a man who had gone up ladders with bricks and mortar on his shoulders, and had balanced himself on giddy scaffoldings, going home with tipsy labourers upon pay days. It was a strange thing for people who believe in the hereditary doctrines so much in fashion nowadays, for no attempt was made either by Mr. Capper or his friends to deny the fact; indeed, they were rather proud of it. But then it was just as well to remember that this exceedingly rich man was an American, and America has been colonised by some very remarkable people, though hardly any note was taken of them. Cromwell was nearly going out there bag and baggage. Misgovernment in Ireland, rebellion in Scotland, and in France Catholic disabilities and foolish laws, have sent millions of great hearts and keen heads across the Atlantic. Mr. Capper did know something of his father, he had seen him dimly when a child—a gaunt man with straggling red hair and a loud voice, who was stoker on a railway, and had been killed by an accident. His acquaintance with his genealogical tree did not go higher up. His mother even had died in giving him birth, and he had tumbled up anyhow in the neighbourhood of a brick-kiln. But the well-cut features of the man, his dauntless eyes, and clean-built active frame showed to any judge of race that he came from no common or ignoble stock. *Nouveaux riches*, indeed! Pick out half a dozen, or a score of them, in any country of the world, and see how advantageously they will bear comparison with the titular nobles both in mental and physical development. If a man is poor and down at heel at forty in these times, it means that he is a fool. If he is very rich, and keeps so, it means that he is very shrewd, and all the cant about self-made millionaires, who are ill-mannered dolts, is so much nonsense. A man who is really rich has the ill manners coaxed out of him. The world is civil to him and he learns to like it; both men and women have so much to expect from him that they really respect him; and folk who agree so well together seldom quarrel about trifles. Mr. Brassey, who left the largest fortune in hard cash of any Englishman of his generation, looked, spoke, and acted like a Conservative duke. A. T. Stewart, the American, who had twenty millions sterling, was quite a stately person. The present Lord Overstone was the companion and friend of statesmen before he became a peer. People who want to dine admirably in the company of a pleasant, well-informed person should think twice before they refuse an invitation from Baron Tauchnitz or from Baron Reuter, or from Herr von Bleichröder, the capitalist of Berlin. M. Strousberg, the German railway king, also a self-made man, possesses amazing ability and acquirements. None of these *nouveaux riches* have any of the traditional ridicule about them. Perhaps a light-headed fellow, who has made a successful plunge on the Stock Exchange, may and does play absurd pranks; but great wealth is a sober and decorous thing.

It was curious to note the attraction which Mr. Capper and his money possessed for all sorts and conditions of people. It placed him upon a pedestal from which he might have looked down on society and scorned it; but he had no such idea, and, fortunately for himself and others, he was wholly without the sense of humour. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that, enormous as was his fortune, he had constant opportunities of increasing it to any amount he might have fancied. Princes and potentates were ready to sell him titles and concessions, such as would make an ordinary speculator to wink with excitement. Pretenders to thrones, who only wanted funds to become powerful sovereigns, were eager to give him their Royal signatures to blank papers or parchments. Inventors, on the eve of success, baulked for a few hundreds, urged him to reap the harvest of their lives' patient labour. Energy and forethought, courage, prudence, wisdom, marvellous skill in the rich science of numbers, youth, hope, resolution, were all at his command. Authors, painters, musicians, were even ready to sell their fame to him; and had he been a vain man he might have rivalled Waldberg or Westmoreland, who have sunned themselves in other men's renown. Such borrowed plumes, however, had no temptation for him. Like most active-minded men, he was fond of travel, and was for ever moving about, keeping his attention alive to his business, which amused him most. He was, perhaps, least at home in his big house. There he was often ill at ease, because too much fuss was made about him, and "he could not brush his own hat," he said, "without being interrupted by some meddlesome servant." His wife—who, of course, had become a very pearl of great ladies, so that polite society called her Mrs. "Capandgown" instead of Mrs. Capper—was constantly hunting him about with her carriage. It turned up, with its tall bay horses, silver-plated harness, and powdered footmen, at Lloyd's, or at Garraway's on sale days, and chased him in and out of the Baltic Coffee-house, to the City Club, and back again. When he remonstrated in his dry, good-humoured way, his wife could only be appeased by his starting a brougham of his own; and then this is what happened. He went in it in the orthodox way to the Mint, where he had to negotiate the sale of some silver, and left it there in a pouring rain all day, forgetting that he had it, and transacting the rest of his affairs as usual in a hansom cab. Ultimately, he bought his wife's permission to go about his concerns in his own way, by bringing her home the funniest, whitest, most wonderful dog ever seen, which he had bought of a Maltese sailor at the London Docks. When he had made her this rare present, however, he vainly fancied that he might do as he liked in other respects, and absented himself from a five o'clock tea attended by no less a personage than his Grace the Archbishop of Highdownerry; and Mrs. Capper, who was an excellent woman, being much scandalized by his apparent lack of reverence for so august a prelate,

went personally in search of him. He was found, after diligent looking for, in a lumber-room, patiently trying a solution of caoutchouc for the perpetual repair of old shoes; his wistful, earnest face was bent over his work, and he was wholly absorbed in it, being busy with the thought of his miners far away, and anxious to see whether leather might not be mended without nails, which strike dangerous sparks underground. Suddenly the radiant figure of his wife, dressed by Worth in the latest Parisian fashions, stood before him, with a whimsical look, half of reproach and half of pride in her kind eyes; and they made a curious picture. He did not seem funny to her, even with his blackened hands and in his shirt sleeves sitting astride on a straw-bottomed chair, with all his millions. She had seen that concentrated look in his eyes before; and she knew how good and great he was in ways of which the world knew nothing. But he felt like a schoolboy caught out of bounds, and put his hands together with a laugh and a blush to ask forgiveness of her. She shook her finger at him as she used to do when they were courting, and then drew nearer and nearer in her dainty dress of silks and satins till her eyes grew dim with loving thoughts of what he did and what he was, and she bent over his shoulders and kissed his forehead. "Come, master," she said, after this little ceremony, for the best of women will have their way; and after a brief visit to her dressing-room, where she superintended his toilet, she led him off in triumph to the Archbishop.

THE NEW COMET.

In the beginning of the year 1880—more exactly on Jan. 27—there passed close by the sun a comet with a long but not very brilliant tail. It was not observed till after it had made its nearest approach to the sun. But observations were made which sufficed to show that it moved in an orbit very similar (at least in the sun's neighbourhood) to that of the comet of 1843. The idea was then thrown out that the comet of 1843, which was not expected to return in less than a century (some assigning to it a period of nearly 400 years), had been so retarded during its passage close by the sun in 1843, that its period of revolution had been greatly reduced, so that it had returned



in rather less (about one month less) than thirty-seven years. Many indeed, observing the singular resemblance between the orbits of the comet of 1668 and 1843, suggested the startling thought that the comet of 1668 had returned in 1843, after a circuit lasting 175 years, then in 1880 after a circuit of thirty-seven years, and so might return in a much shorter period still: "as for instance," said Dr. Hind, "in fifteen years." Of course, all such estimates would be necessarily vague, since astronomers can tell very little of the effects of frictional resistance in the sun's atmosphere, or in whatever matter, coronal, meteoric, or otherwise, may exist in the sun's neighbourhood in such sort as to retard a comet moving through it.

And now a comet has come into view, rushing swiftly towards the sun, and circling sharp around him in its perihelion swoop, along a course so near that of the comets of 1668, 1843, and 1880 as to suggest that, not in fifteen years, but in less than thirty-two months, this strangely-treated comet has come back, to return next after a yet shorter interval, then more quickly still, and so on in ever-diminishing circuits, until eventually its path shall become actually circular and very close to the sun—a state of things which must inevitably lead before long to the absorption of the comet beneath the sun's glowing surface.

It may be well to recall here the fact that these ideas about the probable destruction of the comet of 1843 are by no means new. When that comet was visible in the southern hemisphere, it was thought by many that its course had actually grazed the sun's surface. "But it proved," says Sir John Herschel, "to have just missed by an interval of not more than 80,000 miles, which, in such a matter, is a very close shave indeed to get clear off." He then notes that the comet of 1668 was "just such a comet, with the same remarkable peculiarity, of a comparatively feeble head and an immense train." The comet of 1880 showed the same peculiarity, inasmuch that when news was sent home by an observer who had been so stationed that the head was above his horizon, he drew a picture carrying the outlines of the tail beyond the true place of the head, and wrote, "We have caught a comet by the tail, but the head we have not yet seen." This, however, was when the comet had already passed some distance from the sun. Lest any should imagine that the comet which on Sept. 17 and 18 last was seen close by the sun cannot possibly resemble the comet of 1843, which had a "comparatively feeble head," let it be noted that the comet of 1813 also was seen at noonday, quite close to the sun, at Halifax, N.S.; for instance, so close to the sun that Sir John Herschel's informant told him the sun's light dazzled and almost blinded him as he looked at the comet.

It may, perhaps, interest the reader to know precisely how the track of our recent visitor is situated with respect to the sun.

In the accompanying figure S is the sun, A B D the earth's path, S E T the direction of a line to the earth at the time of the vernal equinox; A the earth's place on Sept. 17, when the comet was first seen in the direction shown by the arrow n, close to the sun (on the side above the sun in the figure) and drawing apparently nearer to him; B the place of the earth on Sept. 24, when the comet was seen in the direction shown by the arrow m, and drawing away from the sun, as it had been ever since the afternoon of the 17th. The plane of the comet's path cuts the plane of the earth's motion in the line n S n'. The curve a p b represents Dr. Hind's estimate of the

comet's path. The dotted curve k p l represents the part of the path of the comet of 1843 (according to the best elements) nearest the sun. The dotted part of the other path represents the rest of the curve, with the elements obtained by Dr. Hind. The curve k p l represents the path of the comet of 1668 near the sun, about as closely as it represents the path of the comet of 1843.

It may, perhaps, be thought that the resemblance between the paths is not very close. But, in point of fact, it is only the part a p b which is to be compared with the path k p l, for only this part has been available for determining the orbit—and Dr. Hind's result is admittedly rough. I have obtained, myself, a different orbit, which, however, agrees with Dr. Hind's in running very close by the orbit of 1843, from a to b.

But a circumstance I have not yet seen noticed really leaves us, as I think, very little room for doubt that the new comet is doomed to speedy destruction. It is certain that on Sept. 17 the new comet was close by the sun as at p, while on Sept. 24, as observed at Vienna, it was at b, the position of which point on the figure I have carefully and closely determined. Now, the longer the period of the comet from p to the time of its next return, the farther from S would the comet have got on Sept. 24. But I find from a careful computation that, if the period were but a single year (in which case the centre of the comet's path would be at C), the comet on Sept. 24 should have been at c, instead of b. If, then, the Vienna observation on the 24th (as reported by Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal) is correct, the comet is retreating on a path which it will circuit in less than a year. So that, whether we regard it as indeed the same body as the comets of 1668, 1843, and 1880 come back, or as another comet which has chanced to arrive in a course resembling theirs, it has certainly undergone such retardation near the sun that it will come back in much less time than it occupied in its last circuit. For assuredly there has been no comet within the last twenty years, except the comet of 1880, which has traversed this comet's path near the sun.

It seems certain, then (if we can depend on the Vienna observation of the 24th), knowing, as we certainly do, that the comet was at its nearest to the sun on Sept. 17, that before many months are over we shall see it back again, to return in ever-narrowing circuits and ever-shortening periods, until, finally, it will circle round the sun in a few hours, to be constantly retarded by frictional resistance, but accelerated in greater degree by resulting inrush towards the sun, until, finally, each portion of its substance reaches the sun's surface with a velocity of about 260 miles per second. That surface is itself moving in an almost exactly contrary direction, with a velocity of a little more than a mile per second. There will then, in all probability, be considerable disturbance, but, although the idea is now utterly exploded that comets are mere films of vapour, the total mass of the comet thus destroyed is, I conceive, too small for any such increase of heat to be produced, as will seriously trouble the inhabitants of the earth.

The motion of the comet as it recedes may prove that the Vienna observation was inexact, and the inferences I have deduced from it incorrect; but none of the observations yet recorded are consistent with an orbital circuit of long period.

Since the above was written Dr. Hind has calculated the orbit of the new comet afresh, with a result close to that which I had obtained (see last week's *Knowledge*), and bringing the path very near that of the comet of 1843. His result also gives evidence of serious retardation when the comet was near the sun. Singularly enough, there was evidence of a precisely similar sort (then neglected) in the case of the comet of 1843. It would occupy too much space to discuss the matter here; but I may be permitted to refer readers to next week's *Knowledge* for an account of the rather singular evidence showing that the comet of 1843 was bound to return in less time than its former circuit had occupied, and that so also is the great comet now passing away from us.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

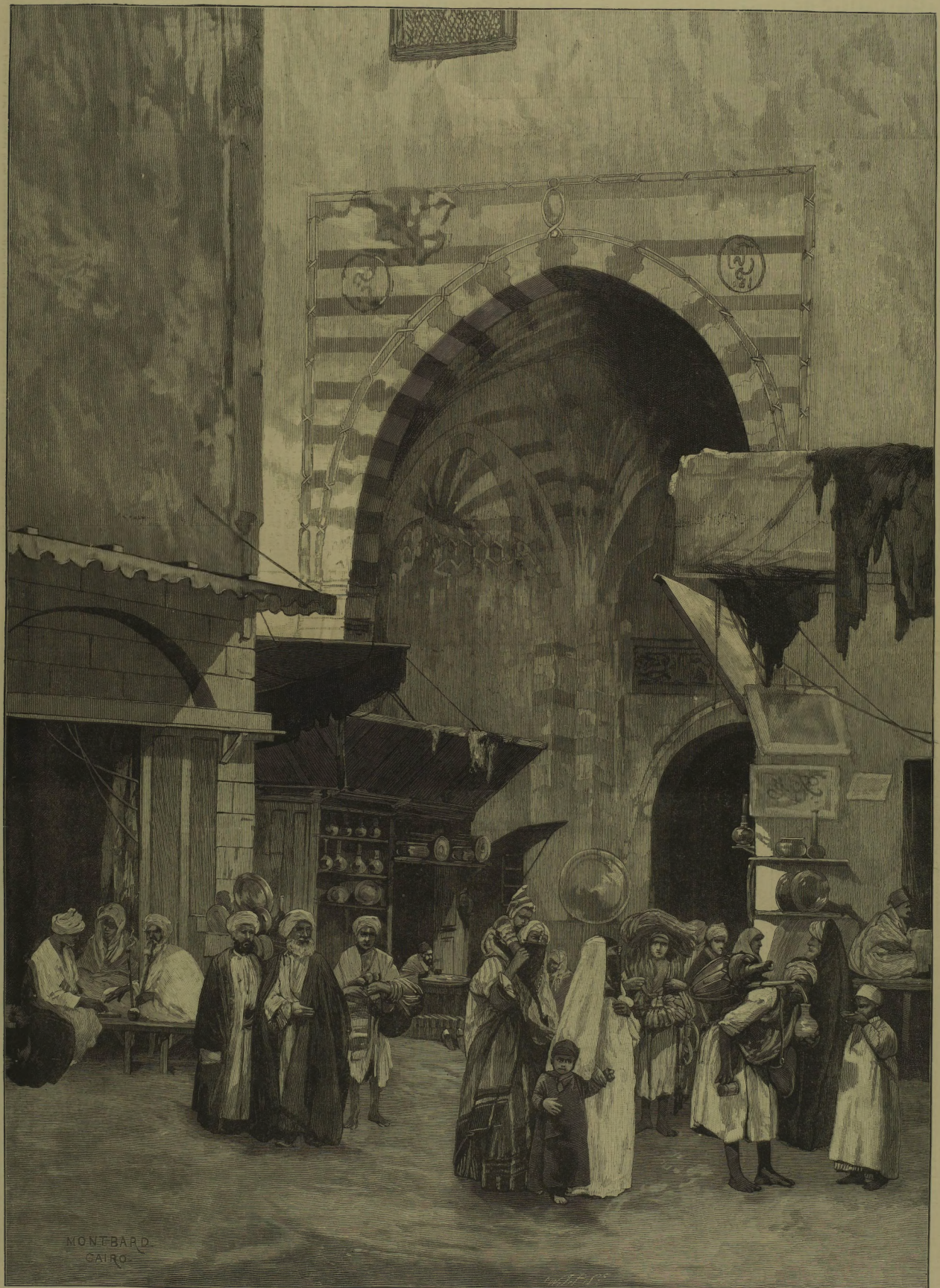
[Besides the Illustration engraved for this page, we give a view of the comet as seen on the 2nd inst., at 4.30 a.m., at Lake Timsah, on the Suez Canal; this is from a drawing by Mr. G. T. Simmons, R.N., engineer to H.M.S. Orion.]

"A FUGITIVE THOUGHT."

The peculiar talent of Mr. H. S. Marks, R.A., for the strongest characteristic delineation of individual types of humanity, with the impress of moral and intellectual habits contracted by their professional avocations, more especially those of ecclesiastical persons and students or scholars in past ages, has often reminded us of Mr. Robert Browning's creations of the same kind. This figure of a solitary writer, dressed in the cap and gown of his class four or five centuries ago, or possibly a contemporary of Gower and Chaucer, occupied with some recondite theme of moral philosophy or poetical allegory, and with his mind fully absorbed in the subject of his composition, could be made to utter himself in a long soliloquy of intricate meditation; and it would add one more to Browning's numerous pieces of that nature. We must, however, refrain, for our own part, from any attempt to conjecture the purport and bearings of the "fugitive thought" which the young scholar is preparing to indite, by the aid of his grey goosequill, upon the paper that lies before him on his desk. It will no doubt seem to the author an idea perfectly original and worthy of preservation, though it may possibly be derived from an unconscious reminiscence of sentences that he has perused in some one of the thick-set little volumes seen lying on his table or ranged upon the shelf. *Pereant, qui ante nos nostra dixerunt.* But the wisest of men has said, "There is nothing new under the sun." He has also said, not less wisely, "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh."

The declaration made by Charles Soutar, charged in connection with the Duncuch outrage, before the Sheriff of Aberdeen, has been published. In this he states that he was out poaching in the woods round Duncuch House one night in the end of April or beginning of May, when he came upon four men, partly masked, who threatened to shoot him if he ever whispered anything of his having seen them. Towards dawn he revisited the place, and found a corpse lying there buried among rubbish. He supposed it to be the body of some one who had been murdered.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, Lord Monson, Sir H. Peek, and Sir Trevor Lawrence, were present yesterday week at the annual banquet given by the Mayor of Reigate. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were conveyed to and from Reigate by special train.—His Lordship, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, went in state to inspect the diamond-cutting works of Messrs. Ford and Son, Clerkenwell-green. Amongst other objects of interest shown were the massive diamond discovered in the Kimberley mines, belonging to Mr. P. Rhodes, weighing 150 carats, and valued at half a million sterling; and the Indian diamond Gor-do-Noor, weighing 67 2/3 carats, valued at £35,000, the property of Messrs. P. Orr and Co., goldsmiths, Madras.



IN THE KHAN-EL-KHALILY AT CAIRO: EGYPTIAN TRADERS FROM THE RED SEA.

THE BALFE MEMORIAL TABLET.

This tribute to the memory of the popular English composer was to be unveiled yesterday (Friday), the anniversary of his death, after the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey. It is placed in the north-west aisle, close to the monument of Henry Purcell and Dr. Samuel Arnold, and the tomb of William Sterndale Bennett. The medallion is sculptured by E. A. Malempré, in pure white Carrara marble, and is an excellent likeness. On one side are the scores of "The Bohemian Girl" and "The Talisman," and on the other a page of a music-book, open at the well-known song bearing the burden "Then you'll remember me."

The career of Balfé was one of early and continued success. His first studies were as a violinist, and he appeared as a solo player when a boy. He was also a good pianist; but singing and dramatic composition soon absorbed his attention, and he became, while still young, one of the most popular stage composers of the period. Many of his melodies have still a world-wide currency. In rapidity of production, and the number of his works, he has scarcely been surpassed. The list is too long to be given here, and it may suffice to specify, as among his most successful operas, "The Siege of Rochelle" (1835), "The Bohemian Girl" (1843), "The Daughter of St. Mark" (1844), "The Enchantress" (1845), "The Maid of Honour" (1847), "The Rose of Castile" (1857), and "Satanella" (1858)—the last of his works produced during



TABLET IN COMMEMORATION OF M. W. BALFE, ERECTED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

his life having been "The Armourer of Nantes" and "Blanche de Nevers," both brought out by the Pyne and Harrison Company at Covent Garden Theatre in 1863. His posthumous operas, "The Talisman" and "Pittore e Duca," were produced—the first in Italian at Drury Lane Theatre in 1874, and the other in English (as "Moro, or the Painter of Antwerp") by the Carl Rosa Company at Her Majesty's Theatre in February last. Many of his other stage productions contain much that is worthy of his reputation.

As already indicated, Balfé's powers were of a varied and universal nature. Had he possessed greater physical strength, he might have been one of the most successful dramatic singers of his day. In suavity of style, genuine artistic feeling, and dramatic conception, his performances (notably as Figaro and Don Giovanni), were such as have been rarely equalled. That he might have attained eminence as a composer in other directions than that of the stage, had he been less absorbed in this pursuit, he has left good proofs in his pianoforte trio and his sonata for piano and violoncello.

The tribute just rendered has been thoroughly earned, and is justly due to the memory of one of the most prolific and popular composers of recent times. Those interested in the details of Balfé's career will find them fully set forth in Mr. W. A. Barrett's new work, "Balfé: his Life and Work," published by Remington and Co.

It is understood that, as at present decided, the following will be the route taken by the procession on Lord Mayor's Day:—Gresham-street, Aldermanbury, Fore-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, Poultry, Lombard-street, Gracechurch-street, Cornhill, Princes-street, Moorgate-street, Fore-street, Redcross-street, Barbican, Long-lane, Giltspur-street, Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street. The return will be by way of the Thames Embankment.

Clapton Hall, Hackney, which accommodates about 5000 persons, was on the 12th inst. crowded by members of the Salvation Army and others to witness the marriage of William Bramwell Booth (the eldest son of "General" Booth) to Miss Florence Helena Soper, who has for some time been engaged with one of the Misses Booth in the Salvation Army work in France. Special "Salvation Wedding Songs" were sung to popular tunes, and addresses of congratulation were delivered by General and Mrs. Booth.

The London School Board reassembled on the 12th inst. after a ten weeks' vacation, when the chairman, Mr. E. N. Buxton, made a statement as to the operations of the Board. He pointed out that while the school population had increased since 1871 from 574,693 to 733,070, the accommodation in efficient schools had grown from 262,259 to 531,427. During the twelve years of the existence of the Board they had provided in 260 schools accommodation for 256,360 children, while the accommodation in voluntary schools, which in 1871 was for 262,259, is now for 261,868. On the whole, he considered that the Board had carried out successfully a great work, though much remained to be done. He vindicated the Board's action regarding the St. Paul's Industrial School scandal; and said he could not hold out the hope that the rate for the ensuing year would be below sixpence in the pound. Friday, Nov. 24, was fixed for the triennial election.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1874), with three codicils (dated April 29, 1878, and March 6 and Aug. 29, 1882), of the Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, P.C., late of All Souls' College, Oxford, and of Over Ross, Herefordshire, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Edward Westland Bernard and the Rev. Thomas Dehany Bernard, the brothers, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £92,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to the Warden, Council, and Scholars of Keble College; £100 each to the House of Charity, Soho-square, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; his share and interest in the *Guardian* newspaper to his nephew, Arthur Mountague Bernard, he paying a portion of the income derived therefrom to his (testator's) sister, Miss Ellen Bernard, during her life; £5000, upon trust, for his brother Charles; £6500, upon trust, for the husband and children of his late niece, Mrs. Stewart; £5000 each to two other nieces; and legacies to family servants and others. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves one fifth to his sister Ellen, one fifth to his brother Edward Westland, and three fifths to his brother Thomas Dehany.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1882), with a codicil (dated July 4 following), of Mr. Vaughan Hanning Vaughan-Lee, J.P., late of Dillington Park, near Ilminster, Somersetshire, who died on July 7 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by George John Moore, George Pargiter Fuller, Walter Boden, and John Talbot Dillwyn, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £39,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Vaughan-Lee, £2000, a pair of horses and carriages, and such furniture at his town residence, No. 16, Ennismore-gardens, as she may select; he also gives her for life two rent-charges, amounting together to £1200 per annum, and certain plate and plated articles; to his sons, Charles Lionel and Alec George, £20,000 each; to his daughter Jessie Isabel, £12,000; to his daughters Caroline Christine, Katherine Mary, and Alice Clara, £10,000 each; and to his bailiff, gardener, and coachman, £100 each. Certain estates in Glamorganshire, and the Swansea Vale estate, Brecon, he settles upon his second son, John Edwardes; and he gives him all the furniture and effects at his mansion-house, Rheola House, Glamorganshire. The residue of his real estate he settles upon his eldest son, Arthur Vaughan Hanning, charged, however, with the annuities to his widow, and with the payment of such amounts as will be necessary, with the moneys appointed under settlements, to make up the portions given to his two younger sons and to his daughters. The residue of the personality he leaves to his eldest son. The deceased was formerly M.P. for the Western Division of Somersetshire.

The will (dated July 21, 1882) of Sir George Baker, Bart., late of No. 4, Hyde Park-square, who died on Aug. 27 last, at Woodhouse, near Lyme Regis, Devon, was proved on the 5th inst. by George Barrington Baker, the son, and Thomas Somers Vernon Cocks, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £33,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Augusta Catherine Baker, £500 and certain furniture and household effects, and his residences, No. 4, Hyde Park-square, and Woodhouse, together with the interest of £5000 for life; his jewels and diamonds, including the Arcot diamond, are to be held by his wife for life or widowhood, or until there shall be a successor to the baronetcy having a wife living. Various appointments are made of moneys in settlement in favour of his said son and his three daughters; and legacies bequeathed to his brother-in-law, to his executor, Mr. Cocks, and to his coachman and other servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is left to his son, the said George Barrington.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1871), with a codicil (dated May 17, 1879), of Mr. William Morris, late of Truro Cottage, Palmer's-green, who died on June 25 last, has been proved by Edward Sawyer, William Elhanan Gascoyne, and James Bransby Yule, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £32,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Emily Morris, £100, and all his household furniture and effects; to his executors, £50 each; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, and, on her death or marriage again, for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated March 1, 1876), with two codicils (dated July 21, 1880, and June 15, 1881), of Mrs. Mary Ann Kennett, late of Petersfield, Hants, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by Richard Barlow Kennett, the husband, John Bulbeck, William Neighbour, and Samuel Miall, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £18,000. The testatrix leaves all her property upon trust for her husband for life. At his death, she bequeaths £6000 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £2000 to the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association; £1000 to the Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, established in London in 1860; £2000 to the churchwardens of the parish of Petersfield, the interest and dividends to be distributed twice a year—in December and February—in money, blankets, coals, &c., among the poor of the said parish, all free of legacy duty; and some other legacies. The ultimate residue she gives to her husband absolutely. The testatrix desires her husband to kill her favourite black cat with chloroform immediately after her death.

The will (dated July 29, 1881) of Dame Hannah Shepherd Havelock, late of No. 14, Kensington Park-gardens, who died on Aug. 25 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Miss Hannah Jane Havelock, the daughter and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testatrix gives to her son, Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, his late father's sword and bible, all his orders and medals, and the bust of him presented to her by the nation. There are legacies to her daughter, to her son George, and to two grandsons, and the residue of her property she leaves to her said daughter.

The will (dated Aug. 2, 1856) of Colonel Thomas St. Leger Alcock, formerly of the 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, late of No. 22, Somerset-street, Portman-square, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Miss Caroline Alcock and Miss Emily Jane Alcock, the sisters and the executrices, to whom he bequeaths everything of which he may die possessed. The value of the personal estate exceeds £3000.

An exhibition promoted by the Horners' Company has been held at the Mansion House this week.

The brewing, licensed victuallers, aerated water, and allied trades have held their annual exhibition at the Agricultural Hall this week, opening on Monday and closing on Saturday.

The Duke of Westminster presided yesterday week over a meeting at Chester, at which the prizes gained by the successful competitors at the recent Cheshire Dairy Show were presented by the Duchess.

The Orient Line steamer *Chimborazo*, which arrived at Plymouth last Saturday, brings 4700 frozen carcasses of mutton in refrigerators on freight from Australia. The mutton is said to be in excellent condition.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope. The Leeds Chess Club, and know nothing of either your plan or their, save that in both the players in a club tourney are divided into sections.

E L G (Blackwater).—The latter is the correct solution. It will be published in full in the course of a week or two.

M F (Paris).—Please to refer to the note on Problem No. 2015, which appears below.

VIA USA (Liverpool).—The problem shall be examined.

J H R (Cambridge-road).—The book is not of much value, as there are earlier translations of Greco extant, and the work is obsolete. Write to Mr. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, London.

T S P (Malta).—See the solution of No. 2014, published last week. The address of the publisher is Brentano, 5, Union-square, New York, U.S.A.

C H H (Brussels).—See the note to No. 2015 below.

W S (Cockermouth).—No. 2016 cannot be solved by way of 1. Q takes P. Try again.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2014 received from B H G (Salisbury), C W Crocker, Fleva, A Chapman, E Bohnstedt (Milan), H Yousoufian (Constantinople) and Benjamin George.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2015 received from B C M S, W G, T S P (Malta), Jumbo, B H O (Salisbury), W Biddle, John Collins, and Donald Mackay.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2016 received from H B, H H Noyes, C Darragh, Ben Nevis, E Casella (Paris), E L G K (Blackwater), G T B Kyngdon, T Greenbank, W Dewse, L Wyman, Harry Springthorpe, C S Wood, D Ferra, W F B (Swansea), A M Porter, T H Holdon, S Lowndes, R L Southwell, A H Mann, F B Grant, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Jupiter Junior, Wigglespool, H Batey, C W Millsom, S G Stripe, B H C (Salisbury), N S Harris, G W Law, M Tipping, H Lucas, J R (Edinburgh), F J Wallis, W J Rudman, H K Awdry, F Ferris, Schmincke, A Chapman, A M Porter, Aaron Harper, Shadforth, Alpha, P P (Brussels), W Hillier, R T Kemp, Hereward, John Saunders, F M (Edinburgh), R B Duff, F Johnston, F G Parsloe, G S Oldfield, S Bullen, G Seymour, L Wyman, Norman Rumbelow, H L Bowles, Charles Brooks, Alfred Robinson, Smutch, S W Mann, N H Mullen, E Featherstone, E Loudon, W Biddle, F W (Liverpool), E H H, Leslie Lachlan, A R Street, James Dobson, W Ellis, W J Cornes, John Collins, Sara F Hughes, G Huskisson, Joseph Ainsworth, H A L S, R H Brooks, Gyp, Julia Short, Donald Mackay, H Z, James Pilkington, W J Dixie, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, and L Falcon (Antwerp).

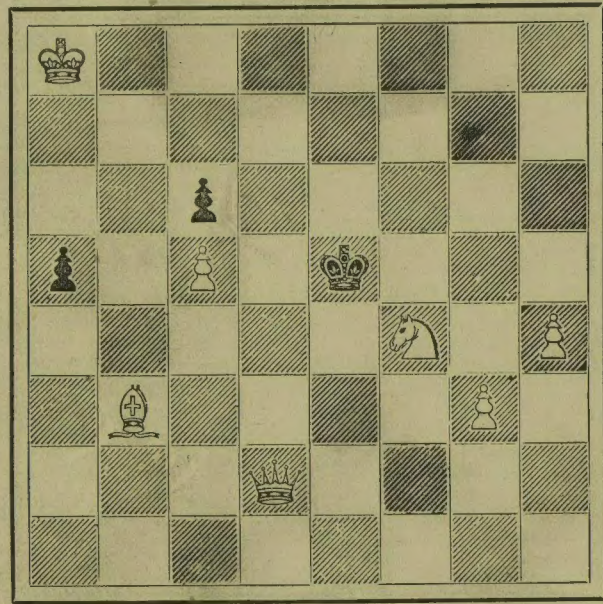
NOTE.—Many correspondents propose to solve this problem by way of 1. Q to K 2nd (ch), overlooking that Black's reply to that move discovers check on the White King.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2015.

WHITE.
1. R to Q B 7th
2. B to B 5th (ch)
3. P to B 4th, mate.

BLACK.
B takes B
K to Q 4th

The variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 2018.
By DONALD MACKAY (Gloucester).
BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Manchester Meeting of the Counties Chess Association between Mr. D. Y. MILLS and the Rev. Mr. SKIPWORTH. (French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	16. P to K R 3rd	Q to K sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	A very useful move, as the sequel shows.	
3. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	17. B to R 2nd	P to K B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. P to K Kt 4th	
5. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	Not good. 18. P takes P en passant is the best reply to Black's last move.	
6. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd	19. P takes P	Kt to B 5th
7. B to R 4th	P to Q B 4th	20. Q to K 3rd	P to R 4th
8. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	21. Kt to K sq	P takes P
9. takes P	Castles	22. Kt to Kt 2nd	Kt to R 6th (ch)
10. Castles	B to R 3rd	23. K to R sq	Q to R 4th
In positions of this kind the first player's attack is greatly strengthened by the King's Bishop, and Black does well to seize the opportunity of exchanging the pieces here afforded him.			
11. Q to K 2nd	B takes B	24. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to K B sq
12. Q takes B	P to K Kt 4th	25. R to Q B 3rd	R to K R 2nd
13. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q to Kt 3rd	Q R to K B sq
14. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q 4th	and White resigned; for if he now play 27. R takes K, Black continues with 27. Kt takes K B P (ch), with a winning game.	
15. Kt to B 5th is a better line of play.	Kt to K R 4th		

Mr. Blackburne was the guest of the Bury St. Edmunds Chess Club last week, and during his visit gave exhibitions of chess *sans voir* and otherwise. On Thursday he encountered twenty-four adversaries simultaneously, conceding the first move in twelve games. The play extended over three hours, and in the result the champion won twenty-three and drew the twenty-fourth. On Friday Mr. Blackburne played, without sight of the board, against eight of the best players of the Bury St. Edmunds and West Suffolk Chess Club, Mr. Wright and Captain Williams acting as tellers. The champion won six and drew two. At the termination of this feat a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Blackburne.

On Friday next, the 27th inst., Dr. Zukertort will engage twenty members of the City Club. Play will commence at six o'clock in the evening; and, as the team opposed to the German master is a very strong one, a large attendance is anticipated.

The annual report of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association should be gratifying to its members. The club has engaged in three club matches during the past season, and has won them all. The tournament for the challenge cup presented by Mr. Greene was won by Mr. Vernon, who therefore challenged Mr. Fedden, the holder, for possession of the cup during the current year. The match was played, and was won by Mr. Fedden, who, consequently, will hold the symbol of championship for another year.

The scholarship in natural science, tenable for three years, at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School—£75 first year, £50 second year, and £25 third year—has been awarded to Mr. J. J. Clarke; and that of £50 the first year, £30 the second year, and £20 the third year to Mr. S. A. Tidey.

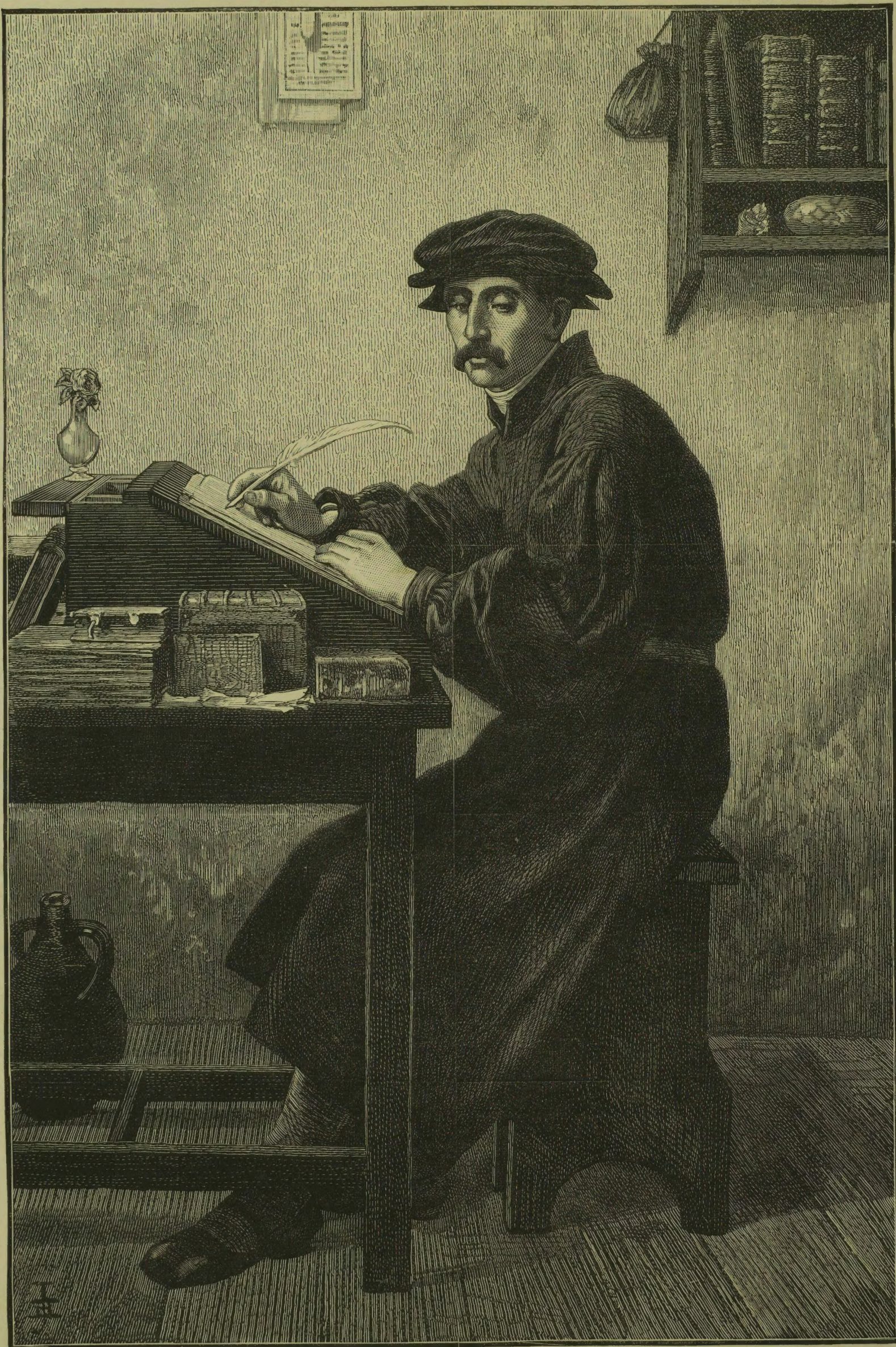
It has been decided by the Metropolitan Board of Works to apply to Parliament for power to construct a temporary bridge at Hammersmith for the accommodation of the traffic during the necessary alterations and repairs on the existing bridge. This temporary structure is estimated to cost £10,000.

The proceedings at Bristol in connection with the Congregational Union were brought to a close yesterday week with a united communion service in Redland Park Congregational Church, at which the Rev. Dr. Allon presided. The secretaries' breakfast took place in the morning.

A crowded public meeting was held at the Guildhall on Thursday week, at which Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed the honours, certificates, and Queen's prizes to the successful students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes. The classes are in connection with the South Kensington Museum, and are conducted by Mr. W. Busbridge.



FASHIONS IN FUR AND FEATHER, AT THE INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE, 163 AND 165, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.



A FUGITIVE THOUGHT.

FROM THE PICTURE BY H. S. MARKS, R.A., ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. AGNEW.